英文云謂字規範

"THE VERB"

陳登澥 著

COMMERCIAL PRESS, LIMITED
SHANGHAI

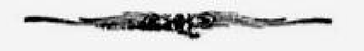
英文云謂字規範

中學校及師範學校用

"THE VERB"

BY

CHEN TÊNG HSIEH



COMMERCIAL PRESS, LIMITED
SHANGHAI
1914

英文云謂字規範

"The Verb."

緒言. Introduction.

羅馬大將愷撒 Julius Cæsar 未到不列顛 Britain 之前，愷爾脫人 Kelts or Celts 實居此島，至五世紀中葉，盎格魯人 Angles 與撒遜 Saxons，先後侵入不列顛，竄愷爾脫人于威耳斯 Wales，乃據其地，易不列顛之名爲英倫 Angleland (=England)，英倫譯言盎格魯人之地 land of the Angles 也，民族雜處，而言語混合，于是盎格魯撒遜之語 Anglo-Saxon 出焉，此英之古文也，其字强半獨音 Monosyllable，變形 Inflexions 極多，名物字分五位 Five Cases，皆有尾聲 Case endings 之異，此與梵語 Sanskrit 辣丁 Latin 相同，區別字常從所加名物之屬 Gender 數 Number 位 Case 而爲變，此與德法二文相似，故古之英文，有 Inflexional language 之稱，及撒遜王朝興，義巴特王 Egbert 兼并國內諸小邦，而建英國一統之業，自稱英王 Rex Anglerum (=King of the English)，時八百二十有七年也，內亂初平，外侮洊至，北人 Norsemen or Northmen 犯英(北人居于斯堪狄納維雅之地 Scandinavia，英人稱爲 the Danes)，割據半島，其孫亞弗勒王 Alfred，外創舟師，以禦强敵，內崇文教，而導國民，譯奥羅修斯 Orosius 之世界史，彼得 Bede 之教會史，皆用撒遜之文，故英文之成立，王與有功焉，亞王既沒，北人日益强大，一千十有七年，英倫王位，移入卡奴特 Canute 之掌握，統治十有八年，或曰二十餘年，于是撒遜之文，羼入斯堪狄納維雅之語(瑞典 Swedish 挪威 Norwegian

丹麥 Danish 三國語之總稱) 矣, 至一千六十六年, 諾爾曼地公爵 Duke of Normandy 威廉 William, 彼英倫而王英國, 傳三世, 凡八十八年, 于是撒遜之文, 與諾爾曼法蘭西之語 Norman-French 混合, 而成半撒遜之語 Semi-Saxon, 古文之變形, 磨損殆盡矣, 至十四世紀, 韋克利夫 Wycliffe 以英文譯聖經(韋氏英國宗教改革之先驅故或稱之爲 The morning star of the Reformation, 其大著作, 卽繙譯聖經, 西紀 1324—1384), 確龎 Chaucer 以英文著詩歌(確氏英國之詩仙, 雅好英之文學, 著作頗多, 西紀 1328—1400), 于是英語漸定, 二子之功. 亦不在亞弗勒王下也, 十五世紀, 印刷術 The art of printing 發明, 十六世紀, 古學中興 Renaissance or Revivæ of Learning, 二者皆促文學之進步, 智識之發達, 故歐西文明大啓, 文人輩出, 文學皆用國語, 而脫辣丁語之羈絆, 當是時, 意有達梭 Tasso (意大利大詩家, 著述甚多, 西紀 1544—1595), 法有毛塔耶尼 Montaigne (法之哲學者, 善屬文, 名高一世, 西紀 1533—1599), 德有馬丁路得 Martin Luther (以德語譯聖經; 文筆明達, 德語因之一新, 西紀 1458—1546), 英有斯賓塞爾 Edmund Spenser (有盛德皇后之詩, 詞極雋逸, 西紀 1552—1599), 狹斯丕爾 Shakespeare (世界之大詩家大戲曲家, 作種種戲曲, 感動人心, 西紀 1564—1616), 彌爾登 Milton (著失樂園及復樂園二詩, 有盲目詩人之名, 西紀 1608—1674) 三大家, 皆曠古逸才, 故史稱額勒查白時代 Elizabethan Age 之文學, 嗚呼盛已, 自十七世紀以訖于今, 語法無甚變遷, 而字彙多所增益, 蓋近三百年來, 科學進步, 名詞浩瀚, 商業澎漲, 遍布全球, 外語之輸入, 亦日繁矣, 故英語稱爲 Mixed language, 非虛語也, 此述英文之變遷如此.

英字分爲八部, 一曰名物字, 名物字者, 一切物之名也, 英謂之 Noun, 法謂之 nom, 皆原于辣丁之 nomen, 正譯爲名, 故文法家謂之 Name Word; 二曰區別字, 區別字者, 所以附于名物廣其內包而狹其外延者也, 英謂之 Adjective, 法謂之 adjectif, 德謂之 adjektive, 皆原于辣丁之 adjectioum, 譯言附益. 以其不能離名物而自立, 必附于名物而後著, 故辣丁文典謂之 nomen adjectioum; 三曰稱代字, 稱代字者, 所以代名物避其亟稱者也, 英謂之 Pronoun, 法謂之 pronom, 德謂之 pronomen, 皆原于辣丁之 pronomen, pro 代也, nomen 名也. 合譯代名, 故文法家謂之 Substitute Word; 四曰云謂字, 卽本書所論, 云謂字者, 言物之所施所受所處者也, 英謂之 Verb, 法謂之 verbe, 皆原于辣丁之 verbum, 正譯爲言. 故文法家謂之 Telling Word; 五曰疏狀字, 疏狀字者. 所以形況云謂區別他疏狀以及介系(馬氏 Mason 之說)挈合(湼氏 Nesfield 之說)者也, 英謂之 Adverb, 法謂之 adverbe, 皆原于辣丁之 adverbium, ad 附也, 附于云謂 verbium 也; 六曰介系字, 介系字者, 常列于名物或稱代之前, 以著其與他物他事有維繫之情也, 英謂之 Preposition, 法謂之 préposition, 德謂之 präposition, 皆原于辣丁之 præpositio, præ 前也, positio 列也, 譯言前列 Putting before; 七曰挈合字, 挈合字者, 所以綴字聯句者也, 英謂之 Conjunction, 德謂之 konjunktion, 皆原于辣丁之 conjunctio, con 合也, junctio 聯也, 譯言聯合, 故文法家謂之 Joining Word; 八曰嗟嘆字, 嗟嘆字者, 所以表突然之感觸也, 英謂之 Interjection, 德謂之 interjektion, 皆原于辣丁之 interjectio, inter 中也, jectio 觸也, 有觸于中而宣于外, 故文法家謂之 Emotion Word 也. 此述英字之分部如此.

是書爲已習英文者之參考書,不爲未習者之教科書,故專論云謂字與其源流,是以英文之難,莫云謂字若也,難則學者惑焉,雖有種種文諳,多言焉而不詳,因雜采諸說,取其長而棄其短,法其通而解其蔽,不下十餘家,然以馬氏 Mason 蘇氏 Swinton 涅氏 Nesfield 三家爲最多,全書九篇,已見十四.

Chapter I. Transitive Verbs.

,, II. Intransitive Verbs.

,, III. Auxiliary, Defective and Anomalous Verbs.

,, IV. Voice.

,, V. Mood.

,, VI. Verbals.

,, VII. Tense.

,, VIII. Person and Number.

,, IX. Conjugation.

第一編 CHAPTER I

論及物云謂 Transitive Verbs

A. 及物云謂字,必有受事之物 one object, 而後意義乃完;如云"He *struck* the horse," he 爲句主,施事者也, struck 言其所爲,而 horse 乃受事之物也;夫受事者,所以補足及物云謂之義,故篤而論之,受事亦補辭也

及物云謂之受事,可分八種,例如:—

1. A Noun: The judge promptly sentenced the *prisoner*.
2. An Adjective: He helped the *needy*.
3. A Pronoun: I didn't even suspect *him*.
4. An Infinitive: I love *to study*.
5. A Gerund: He disliked *sleeping* in the day time.
6. A Phrase: No one knew *how to do this*.
7. A Clause: Columbus believed *that the earth is round*.
8. A Quotation: Cæsar said, "*I came, I saw, I conquered*."

愷撒曰"我來矣,我見矣,我勝矣,"意謂馬到功成也.

B. 有及物云謂,其下可得兩受事 two objects, 其一爲人 one of the person, 其一爲物 the other of the thing; 如云"I gave the *beggar* ten *cash*," beggar 言人, cash 言物,二者皆受事也.

言人言物兩受事,有直接間接之分,所言之物,謂之直接受事 the Direct Object (如上句之 cash), 或謂之 Accusative Case,其在辣丁謂之 casus accusativus, 言所及者也,所成者也,所言之人,謂之間接受事 the Indirect Object (如上句之 beggar)或謂之 Dative Case, 其在辣丁,謂之 casus dativus,

言所與者也，此類間接受事，其前本有 to, for, of 等介系字，特隱不見；如云 "I gave him some food," 此猶云 "I gave some food to him;" 又 "Make me a pen," 此猶云 "Make a pen for me;" 又 "They asked me three questions;" 此猶云 "They asked three questions of me:" 觀此三例，可知間接受事，移於直接受事之前，則介系字可省不用.

A list of the verbs taking two objects.

Allow 准	Get 得	Present 餽
Answer 答	Give 給	Promise 許
Bring 帶	Leave 遺	Provide 備
Buy 買	Lend 借	Refuse 辭
Carry 攜	Make 造	Send 寄
Cost 值	Offer 供	Show 示
Deny 背	Order 令	Sing 唱
Do 爲	Owe 負	Sell 售
Draw 拖	pay 付	Teach 敎
Fine 罰	Pass 遞	Tell 告
Forgive 宥	Play 弄	Throw 擲
Fetch 取	Pour 傾	Write 書

涅氏文法，此類例句甚多，可參閱之.

C. 有及物云謂，其受事與句主，言同人 same person 或同物 same thing 者，則謂之反動云謂 Reflexive Verbs (亦曰反身云謂)；如云 "John *hurt* himself," 句主約翰，施事者也，反身稱代 himself，受事者也，施受同出一人，故 hurt 字爲反動云謂. 其在希臘辣丁二文，謂之 Middle Verb，而受事之柔聲 the Passive Voice，卽濫觴於此也.

有其下不用反身稱代 Reflexive Pronoun，而反動之意自若者；如云 "The sea *breaks* (itself) on the rocks;" 又

"He *kept* (himself) out of the way;" 又 "The clouds *spread* (themselves) over the sky 是也.

D. 有及物云謂，其句主與受事，互相施受者，則謂之互動云謂 Reciprocal Verbs，如云 "Rama and Govind *loved* each other," 此猶言 Rama loved Govind, and Govind loved Rama 也，Rama 在前爲施事，在後爲受事，Govind 在前爲受事，在後爲施事，二人互相施受，故 loved 爲互動云謂，而 each other 爲交互稱代也.

交互稱代 Reciprocal Pronouns，僅有 each other 與 one another 二語而已，each other 指二人或二物言；如云 "The two parties *persecuted* each other with extreme cruelty, 此言兩黨之相殘相害也；one another 指衆人或衆物言；如云 "The members of a family *love* and *respect* one another," 此言一家之相愛相敬也

古之英文，each 與 other，本不同位，如云 "They loved each other," = "They each loved other," = "Each of them loved the other," 此可見 each 在句主之位，注解 they 字，而 other 在受事之位，爲 loved 字之所攝，one 與 another 之別，亦若是也；馬氏謂 each other 原爲 each to other, one another 原爲 one from another，後乃變爲 to each other, from one another，至於今用二人衆人之辨，後起之義也.

E. 造因云謂 Causative Verbs，言其事有所使而致然，其後常有受事之物；如云 "The tree *falls*," 此言其自己而已；又如 "He *fells* the tree with an axe" (伐木)，此言其有所使而致然也；案古之英文，造因云謂後系以 aya，視而可識，而今革矣.

造因云謂，由不及物云謂，變其主音 Vowel 而成者，

於英文中不數覯,僅有 bait, clench, drench, drop, fell, ferry, lay, quell, raise, set, show 十餘字而已,蓋此由盎格魯撒遜語來也.

Bait 爲 bite 之變音,餌也;如云"We did not *bait* them properly;"其字原於盎格魯撒遜語之 batan (=to make to bite), batan 由 bitan 轉來, bitan 卽英文之 bite 字,呑餌也;如云"The fish did not bite to-day."

Clench, clinch 爲 cling 之變音,固定也;如云"To *clinch* an argument;"其字於中古爲 clenchen, 固定義也.

Drench 爲 drink 之變音,使之飲也.飲也(讀如酌而飲寡人之飲);灌也;如云"To *drench* a horse;"其字原於盎格魯撒遜語之 drencan (=to cause to drink); drencan 由 drincan 轉來, drincan 卽英文之 drink 字,飲也(讀上聲).

Drop 爲 droop 之變音,使墜落也,擲也;如云"To *drop* anchor;"其字原於盎格魯撒遜語之 dropian 也

Fell 爲 fall 之變音,使傾倒也,其字原於盎格魯撒遜語之 fellan (=to cause to fall), fellan 由 feallan 轉來, feallan 卽英文之 fall 字.

Ferry 爲 fare 之變音,以船渡之也;如云"He will *ferry* me over;"其字原於盎格魯撒遜語之 ferian, ferian 由 faran 轉來, faran 卽英文之 fare 字,旅行也,遨遊也;如云"He fares here and there."

Lay 爲 lie 之變音,使之臥也,放也;如云"To *lay* one's self down;"其字原於盎格魯撒遜語之 lecgan, lecgan 由 licgan 轉來, licgan 卽英文之 lie 字,臥也.

Raise 爲 rise 之變音,扶之使起,拔也,擧也;如云

"To *raise* a stone;"其字於中古爲 reisen (=to make to rise), 此與盎格魯撒遜語之 risan 同根, risan 卽英文之 rise 字,起也,而 reisan 使之起也.

Set 爲 sit 之變音,使之定也,置也;如云"He *set* the book in order;"其字原於盎格魯撒遜語之 settan (=to cause to sit), settan 由 sittan 轉來, sittan 卽英文之 sit 字,坐也.

Show, shew 爲 see 之變音,顯之使見也,見也(讀如見其二子焉之見,賢去聲,顏師古曰見顯露也);如云"Store keepers *show* customers goods;"其字原於盎格魯撒遜語之 sceawian (=to cause to see) 見也(讀賢去聲),而 sean 卽英文之 see 字,見也(讀堅去聲),如云"He sees distinctly;" 此 see 爲不及物之云謂字也.

Quell 爲 quail 之變音,使之止也,滅也;如云"He *quells* the enemy;"其字原於盎格魯撒遜語之 cwellan, 殺也,與 cwelan 同根, cwelan 卽英文之 quail 字,死也.

Wend 爲 wind 之變音,使旋轉也,導也,引也;其字原於盎格魯撒遜語之 wendan (=to make to wind), wendan 由 windan 轉來, windan 卽英文之 wind 字,轉也,繞也.

不及物云謂,含有造因之意者,則轉爲及物云謂 Transitive or causative;如云"water *boils*"(不及物),言自沸也;"He *boils* the water"(及物),言煮之使沸也;又"a bird *flies*"(不及物),言自飛也;"He *flies* a kite"(及物),言放之使飛也;又"The horse *runs*"(不及物),言自馳也;"He *runs* the coach (及物),言御之使馳也;諸如此類,觸處而遇,不勝枚擧.

F. 造境云謂 Factitive Verbs, 其下雖有受事,而語意未完,必添字以補足之;如云"The people *elected* Lincoln pres-

ident," 林肯 Lincoln 受事者也, 總統 president 乃受事之補辭也(所補之字, 謂之補辭 complement, 以屬於受事, 故謂之受事補辭 objective complement), elected 字含舉爲二義, 在前爲及物, 以攝受事 Lincoln, 在後爲綴系Copulative Verb, 以繫補辭 president 於受事 Lincoln 也.

造境云謂, 於英文不多覯, 僅有 appoint (擢爲); account (推爲), call (呼爲), name (名爲), style (稱爲), create (封爲), constitute (立爲), elect (舉爲), esteem (尊爲), consider, regard (二字皆可譯視爲), deem, reckon, make (三字皆可譯以爲) 等字, 其下有受事有補辭, 二者言同物也; 如云 "They *appointed* Nelson Admiral;" "She *named* the child Ichabod;" "She *styled* herself the Mistress of the World;" "The Queen *made* Tennyson a peer;" "The King *created* John a Duke;" 是也.

第二篇 CHAPTER II

論不及物云謂 Intransitive Verbs

A. 不及物云謂, 言其事盡於作者之身, 故無受事之物; 如云 "The boy *ran*," 此言所爲也; "children *sleep*," 此言所處也; 二者皆不及物之義, 文法家又謂之Neuter Verb, 此沿辣丁 verbum neutrum 之舊名, 言其非施非受也.

B. 不完云謂 Incomplete Verbs, 如 appear (現), be (爲), become (變), feel (覺), grow (長), look (似), seem (類), smell (嗅), etc. 等字, 其下必有補辭, 而後其義乃完; 如云 "They *appear* bad;" "He *becomes* angry;" "Ice *feels* cold;" "The man *grew* sick;" "She *looks* pale;" "My blood *ran* cold;" "The witness *remained* silent;" "The rose *smells* sweet;" "The door *stood* open;" "It *tastes* bitter;" 凡此皆以區別爲補辭也: 又如 "The boy *becomes* a man;" "She *looks* a queen;" "He *seems* a stranger;" "Washington *was* the first president;" 凡此皆以名物爲補辭也.

總之, 無論名物也, 區別也, 稱代也, 無定式也, 兩用式也, 仂語也, 子句也, 凡用於不完云謂之後者, 皆以疏明句主之情狀, 故謂之句主補辭 Subjective Complements, 例如:

1. A Noun: "Homer was a *poet*," 此以名物爲補辭也.
2. An Adjective: "Man is *mortal*," 此以區別爲補辭也.
3. A Genitive: "The book is mine, not John's;" mine 係稱代字在主物之位, 而 John's 乃名物字在主物之位, 二者皆補辭, 其用同於區別.

4. An Adjective phrase used as an Adjective Complement: "The book proved *of no use*," 此以區別仂語爲補辭也, of no use 三字, 用以形況 book, 故謂之區別仂語.

5. A Substantive Clause used as a Noun Complement: "My advice is *that you do not meddle with the matter*;" 此以名物子句爲補辭也.

6. A Pronoun: "It is *I*;" 此以稱代 I 爲補辭,用同名物, 其在盎格魯撒遜語, 則顚倒之; 如云 "If thou art it;" "I it am;" 至如 "It am I;" "It is me" 等語, 亦常談也.

7. An Infinitive or Infinitive Phrase: "To see is *to believe*," 此以無定式云謂爲補辭, 用同名物; 又 "He appears *to be honest*," 此以無定式仂語爲補辭, 用同區別.

8. A Participle or Participial Phrase: "I am *tired*," 此以兩用式云謂爲補辭; 又 "He seems *much pleased*," 此以兩用式仂語爲補辭; 其用皆同區別.

案此類云謂, 文法家或謂之綴系云謂 Copulative Verbs, 或謂之註釋云謂 Appositive Verbs, 然不如與以不完之名爲愈也.

C. 無主云謂 Impersonal Verb (此名原於辣丁之 Verbum impersonare), 獨用於單數第三身 used in the third person singular; 如云 "It freezes," "It hails," "It lightens," "It rains," "It snows," "It storms," "It thunders," 皆其例也; 蓋落雨, 下雪, 閃電, 震雷等事, 皆天氣之自然, 無人爲之主宰, 故 hails, rains, snows, storms 等字, 謂之無主云謂, 而 it 字指天氣言, 乃無身之稱代 Impersonal Pronouns.

凡云謂字以無身稱代 (it) 爲主名, 有身稱代 personal person 爲受事者, 其用同於無主云謂; 如云 "It

behoves me to do this," (吾宜爲之); "It *likes* me ill," (吾不悅也, likes 字於此, 其義爲悅 please); "It *repents* me of my folly," (自悔吾非); "It *serves* you right," (汝所應受); "It *shames* me to hear this," (我聞之恥); "It *wearies* me," (吾疲憊矣); 皆其例也.

或 it 字不用, 乃以有身稱代之受事, 置諸云謂之前; 如 "*Methinks*" (=it appears to me), "*meseems*" (=it seems to me), "*melists*" (=it lists to me) 三語同義, "吾以爲" "以我之見," 皆其譯也; 如云 "*Methinks* (that) the lady doth protest too much," = "That the lady doth protest too much appears to me," = "It appears to me *that* the lady doth protest too much;" 又如云 "*Methinks* (that) I hear a voice," = "That I hear a voice seems to me," = "It seems to me that I hear a voice;" 至於過去之時, *Himlisted*," "*himthought*," 亦常談也; 如云 "*Himthought* (that) his sorrowful heart would break" 是已.

D. 不及物云謂, 例無受事, 顧其下可有一名物字在受事之位 a noun in the objective case, 而言時間 time 空間 space 價値 value 量度 measure 以及一切之外緣 attendant circumstances 者; 如云 "The sermon lasted an *hour*," 此言時間之長短也; "We rode ten *miles*," 此言空間之遠近也; "The air is a *trifle* hotter to-day," 此言熱度之高幾何也; "The box weight ten *pounds*," 此言衡數之重若干也; 以上 hour, miles, trifle, pounds 諸字, 皆謂之疏狀受事 Adverbial Objectives, 其用同於疏狀字, 所以斟酌云謂等差區別者也, 非以補足云謂之義, 故不爲直接受事, 馬 Mason 蘇 Swinton 二氏皆謂此類名物字, 在盎格魯撒遜語.

則居主物之位 genitive case 或授與之位 dative case; 例如 "three *furlongs* broad," 此在盎格魯撒遜語, 則云 "threora *furlanga* brâd;" furlanga 字在主物之位; 又如 "bound *hand* and *foot*," 此在盎格魯撒遜語, 則云 "bound *hand-um* and *fôt-um*," hand-um 與 fôt-um 二字, 皆在授與之位.

大半文法家謂此類名物, 其前本有介系字, 特簡削之耳; 如云 "The battle lasted three days," 此猶云 "The battle lasted for three days;" 又 "He walked a mile," 此猶云 "He walked for a mile;" 又 "She is six years old," 此猶云 "She is old by six years;" 此說明白易曉, 最便初學, 吾無間然.

E. 古之英文, 不及物云謂如 abscond, depart, consort, retire, venture, wend, etc. 等字, 其下常有稱代字在受事之位而含反身 reflexive 之意者; 如云 "Fare *thee* well," "Hark *thee*," "Haste *thee* away," "Sit *thee* down," 是也; 案此類受事, 亦非直接, 乃爲間接, 馬氏謂 "Hie *thee* home" 之 thee 字, 原在授與之位, 是其證也, 或曰古時常用 thee 代 thou, 例如 "Hear *thee*" 猶云 "Hear *thou*" 也.

F. 有不及物云謂, 其下可得同原受事 Cognate Objective; 如云 "We ran a *race*," "He fought a *fight*," race 與 fight 二名物, 其義卽從 ran, fought 二云謂而生, 故可爲受事不得以破例論. 不及物云謂之下加同原受事者, 蓋爲益深義也.

1. 受事之名物, 與云謂字同出一原, 或虛實相生; 如云 "He died a natural *death*," (壽終); "He dreamed an unlucky *dream*," (夢不祥); "He fought a desperate *fight*," (死戰); "She laughed a little *laugh*," (微哂); "He lived a long *life*," (享大年). "He prayed the earnest *prayer*," (切禱); "He sighed a long

sigh," (長太息); "To sing another *song*," (變低調); "To sleep a dog's *sleep*," (假寐).

2. 受事之名物, 其義與云謂相同; 如云 "It is blowing a *gale*;" "He fought his *battle* over again," (叙其生平閱歷之境); "He went his *way*; "He played a double *game*," (作僞).

3. 受事之名物, 其前有區別字在尤最程度 Superlative Degree 者, 則名物字可省不用; 如云 "He breathed his *last* (breath)," 彼已死矣; "He looked his *best* (look)," 容貌和藹; "She sang her *sweetest* (song)," 歌喉婉囀; "He shouted his *loudest* (shout)," 高聲而呼.

4. 同原受事, 或寓比喻之意; 常語 "To look *daggers*," 謂怒目也; "To look nine *ways*," 謂斜視也; "To blow great *guns*," 謂暴風也; "To rain *pitchforks*," 或 "To rain *cats* and *dogs*," 謂驟雨也; "To rain *fire* and *brimstone*," 謂降災也. "To live *hammer* and *tongs*," 謂常相爭也.

5. 同原受事, 可用 it 字代之; 常語 "To foot *it*," 徒行也; "To leg it," 逃遁也; "To go *it*," 放恣也; "To slave *it*," 力役也; "To fight *it* out," 戰到底也(謂不勝不休); "To; sit *it* out," 坐到底也(謂終事始退); "To rough *it*," 嘗艱苦也.

G. 有不及物云謂, 與某介系字相連, 以成介系云謂 Prepositional Verb 者, 其下可有受事; 如云 "She *smiled on* him" 是也, smiled 字本不及物云謂, 因有介系 on 字, 故可得受事 him, 第 smiled on 二字, 有密切關係, 不可分離, 視爲一字可也(如 smiled-on).

浥氏文法(第四卷)英文漢詁, 英華文通, 皆有此例, 可以參觀.

第三篇 CHAPTER III

Auxiliary, Defective, and Anomalous Verbs

1. 云謂字如 be, do, have, may, shall, will 等,皆有意義;如云 "God *is*," 猶云 "God exists," 此 is 達存在 existence 之義也; "I *do* you to wit," 猶云 "I make you to know," 此 do 達致使 causation 之義也; "I *have* a watch," 猶云 "I possess a watch," 此 have 達主有 possession 之義也; "you *may* play in the garden," 猶云 "you are permitted to play," 此 may 達容許 permission 之義也; "Thou *shalt* not kill," 猶云 "Thou art bound not to kill," 此 shall 達命令 command 之義也; "I *will* go," 猶云 "I am resolved to go," 此 will 達定見 determine 之義也; 上之 is, do, have, may, shalt, will 諸字, 皆存其固有之義, 故文法家謂之 Notional Verbs, 亦謂之 principal Verbs; 然有時棄其固有之義, 而為候助 tense sign (如 I *have* been ill) 聲助 voice sign (如 He *is* loved) 情助 mood sign (如 I work hard that I *may* gain the prize) 意助 sense sign (如 you *do* assist the storm) 者, 則謂之 Auxiliary Verbs 也.

副謂之最常用者, 莫 be, do, have 三者若, 且捨此三者而外, 則皆不全云謂 Defective Verbs, 故今先論是三

論 Be 字用法, Uses of the Verb Be

A. Used as a Principal Verb, 用為正謂.

1. 'Be' 字一名自然云謂 Substantive Verb; 如 "God *is*," 猶云 "God exists," 上既及矣; 辣丁文法家有言, 云謂之變其類, 皆以 esse 為先 (esse = to be 有也, 在也, 故哲學家謂眞理之大始為 esse), 故稱自然云謂 Verbum substantivum, 嚴子幾道曰老氏謂世間一切事物, 皆有待而

然, 惟最初衆父, 無待而然, 以其無待, 故稱自然, 此在西文為 self existence, 惟造化眞宰 無極太極, 為能當之 (見羣己權界論凡例), 案 Substantive 卽訓 self existence 之義也.

'Be' 字達存在之義者, 為完全謂語之云謂 Intransitive Verb of Complete Predication, 其下無用補辭 Subjective Complement, 常語 there is, there are, 譯言有, 亦用此義.

2. 一名綴系云謂 Copula (or Copulative) Verb; 如云 "Knowledge *is* power," 智識者權力也; 名學 Logic 言三段論法 Sullogism 者, 代表推理者也, 由三命題 propositions 組織而成, 前兩命題, 謂之前提 Premises, 後一命題, 由前推演而出, 謂之斷案 Conclusion, 三者無能損益; 命題者, 代表斷定者也, 名詞 Term 者, 代表一概念者也; 凡一命題皆函兩名詞, 曰主詞 Subject, 曰賓詞 Predicate, 主詞與賓詞之間, 必用 to be 為之綴系, 故謂之繫詞, 亦曰綴系 Copula or link.

'Be' 字言所有之品德 character 或所處之境詣 state 者, 為不完謂語之云謂 Intransitive Verb of Incomplete Predication, 其下例有補辭.

B. Used as an Auxiliary Verb 用為助謂.

1. 方事之助 Sign of the imperfect tense: To be 之變體, 繼之以方事式 Imperfect participle, 則成各種之方事云謂 Imperfect Verbs; 如云 "I *am writing* now."

2. 柔聲之助 Sign of the passive voice: To be 之變體, 繼之以受事式 Passive Participle, 則成各種之柔聲云謂 Passive Verbs; 如云 "a letter *is written*."

實指語氣 INDICATIVE MOOD

Tense	Singular			Plural
	1	2	3	1 2 3
Present	am	art	is	are
Past	was	{ wast wert	was	were

虛擬語氣 SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

Tense		Singular			Plural
		1	2	3	1 2 3
Present	{ Indef.	be	be	be	be
	Perf.	have been	have been	have been	have been
Simple P.	{ Indef.	were	wert	were	were
	Perf.	had been	hadst been	had been	had been
Compound P.	{ Indef.	should be	wouldst be	would be	1. should } be 2, 3. would } be
	Perf.	should have been	wouldst have been	would have been	1. should } have been 2, 3. would } have been

論 Do 字用法 Uses of the Verb Do

A. Used as a Principal Verb, 用爲正謂.

Do 字於盎格魯撒遜語, 原有兩形, 一爲 d'on, 訓行爲之義, 一爲 dugan, 訓利益之義, 今則兩形混合矣.

1. 以達行爲 perform 之義: 如云 "He can *do* this;" "He *did* the deed."

2. 以達遊覽 Visit a place of interest 之義; 如云 "They are *doing* (visiting) Europe this year," (今年遊覽歐洲). 他若 "To *do* the city," "To *do* the sights of the city," 皆用此義, 譯言遊覽城中名勝.

3. 以達欺誑 cheat 之義; 如云 "The peddler *did* the servant girl in the false jewelry which he sold her," 市販誑此女婢, 售之以假首飾. 他若俚語 "To *do* a person brown," "To *do* a person in the eye," 皆譯欺人.

4. 以達致使 cause or make 之義; 如云 "I *do* you to wit," (吾使子知之),

5. 以達放置 put 之義; 如云 "To do off," = "To put off," 譯言脫去; 又 "To *do* on," = To put on," 譯言加上; 蓋二者指衣服言也. 然此常省作一字, 如 *doff* 字從 do off 省, 故義同 put off; *don* 字從 do on 省, 故義同 put on; *dout* 字從 do out 省, 譯言滅之; *dup* 字從 do up 省, 譯言進之, 皆此例也.

6. 以達利益 avail or prosper 之義; 如云 "How do you *do*?" 此猶云 "How do you prosper?" 又如 "That will do," 此猶云 "That will prosper or succeed;" do 字如此用法爲不及物之云謂也.

B. Used as an Auxiliary Verb, 用爲助謂.

其爲助謂, (1) 獨用於剛聲云謂之現在過去二時; (2) 無論何候 Tense, 已有助謂 be, have, can, may, shall, will 等字, 例不再助; (3) be, have 二字, 雖爲正謂, 亦無須助, 固也, 然此有變例; 如云 "*Do have* patience," "*Do be* quiet," 此皆懇詞也; 又 "*Don't be* lazy," 此咈詞也; 又 "*Did* you *have* to go?" 此問詞也; (4) 於第二身單數用 dost, 不用 doest, 第三身單數用 doth 或 does, 不用 doeth.

1. 以爲懇詞之助 Sign of the Emphatic; 如云 "I *do* go," 此猶云 "I actually go;" 又如 "I *did* go," 此猶云 "I positively went;" do, did 二字當重讀之.

2. 以爲問詞之助 Sign of the Interrogative; 如云 "Do you learn?" 此現在之時 Present Indicative 也; 又如 "Did you learn?" 此過去之時 Past Indicative 也.

3. 有時不用 do 字爲助, 乃以句中之正謂移諸主名之前, 亦爲問詞; 如云 "*Hear* you?" "*Lovest* thou me?" "*Said* he not so?" 然此式今僅見於詩句中也.

4. 以爲咈詞之助 Sign of the Negative; 如云 "I *do* not hear you," 又 "He *did* not speak a word," 是也; 然有時不用 do 或 did 之助; 如云 "I hear you not," 又 "He spoke not a word;" 前後二式, 意義正同, 顧前式宜今, 後式宜古也.

否定問語 A negative question, 可分四式; 如云 "*Do not* we love?" not 字在主名之前, 此常談也; 或 do not 二字, 省作 don't; 如云 "*Don't* we love?" 此鄙俗也; 又如 "*Do* we *not* love?" not 字在主名之後 此重詞也; 或不用助謂; 如云 "*Love* we *not*?" 此近古也.

答語之用 yes 與 no, 皆視句中之云謂爲正 Affirmative Verb 爲負 Negative Verb 而後定也, 例如:—

1. Do not we love?
   Yes, we love. No, we do not love.
2. Don't we love?
   Yes, we love. No, we don't love.
3. Do we not love?
   Ye, we love. No, we do not love.
4. Love we not?
   Yes, we love. No, we love not.

C. Used as a Pro-verb, 用爲代謂.

以代正謂, 免其亟稱; 如云 "I do not spend so much as he *does* (=spends), 我費不若彼之多; 又如 "I awoke at six a.m., and so *did* (=awoke) you," 早晨六點鐘我醒而你亦醒; 案 and so did you 一語, 義同 you did so too, 質言之, you awoke at six a.m. too 也.

Do 字如此用法, 尙有分別; 如云 "And so *do* I," do 字在前, 義同 "I *do* so too," 譯言吾亦如是; 又如 "and so I *do*," do 字在後, 義同 "I do *do* so," 譯言吾實如是; 例下:—

He studies diligently.
And so *do* I, (吾亦勤學); 此猶云 I study diligently too.
You ought to study diligently.
And so I *do*, (吾實勤學); 此猶云 I do study diligently.

Do 字不能代 be, have, can, may, shall, will 等字, 此又宜知者.

實指語氣 INDICATIVE MOOD

Tense	Singular			Plural
	1	2	3	1 2 3
Present	do	dost	doth / does	do
Past	did	didst	did	did

虛擬語氣 SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

Tense		Singular			Plural
		1	2	3	1 2 3
Present	Indef.	do	do	do	do
	Perf.	have done	have done	have done	have done
Simple P.	Indef.	did	didst	did	did
	Perf.	had done	hadst done	had done	had done
Compound P.	Indef.	should do	wouldst do	would do	1. should / 2, 3. would } do
	Perf.	should have done	wouldst have done	would have done	1. should / 2, 3. would } have done

論 have 字用法, Uses of the Verb Have.

A. Used as a Principal Verb, 用爲正謂.

1. 以達主有 possess 之義; 如云 "I *have* a watch;" 此原義 primary meaning 也.

2. 以達必須 obligation 之義, 其後例用無定式; 如云 "I *have to leave* to-morrow," 明日必須啟行.

3. 以達主使 cause or procure to be 之義, 其後例用受事式 passive participle; 如云 "I *had* (=caused or procured) a plan for a new house (to be) *drawn* by the architect," 新屋之圖, 已使工師繪之. Have 字如此用法, 與 get 字相通; 如云 "I *have* my watch *repaired* (受事式) in Shanghai," 此猶云 "I *get* my watch *repaired* in Shanghai;" 蓋 get 字亦有致義也.

4. 以達無甯 prefer 之義, 其後例用 better, rather, sooner, lief 等字爲補辭, 常語 "Had better," "Had rather," "Had sooner," 皆甯義, 願詞也. 例如 "You *had better* go home," (不如歸去好); 又如 "I *had rather* die than suffer such disgrace," (遭斯辱, 無甯死); 案 had 字如此用法, 與 would 字相同, 乃虛擬語氣. 大半文法家以爲 would 字之譌, 是亦近矣, 但馬氏 Mason 不主此說, 以無確證也. (餘見六篇).

B. Used as an Auxiliary Verb, 用爲助謂.

既事之助 Sign of the perfect tense.

To have 之變體, 繼之以既事式 perfect participle, 則成各種之既事云謂 Perfect Verbs; 如云 "I *have written* a letter.

使既事之云謂, 義不及物, 則助謂亦用 to be 之變體; 如云 "He *is gone*," 此猶云 "He *has gone*;" 又如 "They *are come*," 此猶云 "They *have come*;" 皆用此例.

實指語氣 INDICATIVE MOOD

Tense	Singular			Plural
	1	2	3	1 2 3
Present	have	hast	hath / has	have
Past	had	hadst	had	had

虛擬語氣 SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

Tense		Singular			Plural
		1	2	3	1 2 3
Present	Indef.	have	have	have	have
	Perf.	have had	have had	have had	have had
Simple P.	Indef.	had	hadst	had	had
	Perf.	had had	hadst had	had had	had had
Compound P.	Indef.	should have	wouldst have	would have	1. should, 2, 3. would } have
	Perf.	should have had	wouldst have had	would have had	1. should, 2, 3. would } have had

2. 云謂字之正部 Principal Parts 有四, 一曰現在之實指語氣 Present Indicative (卽現在之時, 如 go, love), 二曰過去之實指語氣 Past Indicative (卽過去之時, 如 went, loved), 三曰現在兩用式 Present Participle(或省作現在式, 如 going, loving), 四曰過去兩用式 Past Participle (或省作過去式, 如 gone, loved), 四有一偏, 則爲不全云謂 Defective Verb (此由辣丁 Verbum defectivum 來), 例下:—

A. Shall, will, may, can 四字, 祇有過去之時, 卽 should, would, might, could, 是也.

論 Shall 字用法.

Shall 字原於盎格魯撒遜語之 sceal, 本義爲負 owe, 因負而生須當之義 the idea of obligation, 蓋負於人則有當盡之務, 應爲之分, 此義尙存於第二三身也.

1. 以達命令 a command 之義; 如云 "Thou *shalt* not kill," 汝不可殺. 祇命約章之類, 皆用 shall, 如上帝第四誡 the Fourth Commandment 云 "Thou *shalt* labour six days, and do all thy work," (一星期之內) 汝當勤力操作六日. 又天津條約十二款 Art. XII 云 "British subjects, whether at the ports or other places, desiring to build or open Houses, Warehouses, Churches, Hospitals, or Burial-grounds, *shall* make their agreement for the land or buildings they require, at the rates prevailing among the people," 英人在口岸或內地, 欲購地建造住屋屯棧禮堂醫院冢塋之類, 均按民價而給, 公平定議, 不得勒索; 皆此例也.

2. 以達允諾 a promise 之義; 如云 "You *shall* receive a prize," 你必得獎; "He *shall* be blessed," 彼必受福.

3. 以達恫喝 a threat 之義; 如云 "He *shall* surely die,"

彼當死; "If you do this, you *shall* be hanged," 汝不可爲,爲則縊之.

4. 以達決定 a determine 之義; 如云 "You *shall* never see me again," 必無相見.

5. 將來之助 Sign of the Future Tense, 用於第一身, 專言將來之義 mere futurity 者, 則爲助詞, 用法見七篇.

論 Should 字用法.

1. 以達本分 duty 之義, 用於實指 Indicative, 不限身數; 如云 "One *should* obey one's parents," 此謂順親爲分所應然; "Judges *should* be merciful," 此謂哀矜爲義所當然; "We *should* be neat and clean," 此謂潔淨爲禮所宜然.

2. 以達命令 a command 之義, 與 *shall* 相同, 但用 shall 語峻; 如云 "You *shall* go," 此謂吾令子去, 若易言 "You *should* go," 則詞婉矣, 蓋此謂爾分宜去, 非吾相強也.

3. 以達推知 inference 之義, 不限身數; 如云 "He *should* have arrived by this time," 此謂據理而推, 此時彼已到矣. 他若 "How old *should* you think I am?" 汝度我年幾何矣. "I *should* think that you are thirty," 我度爾年三十矣.

4. 以達偶然 chance 之義, 用於實指; 如云 "It is unfortunate that it *should* be raining now, for we cannot go to the garden, as we intended to do," 此謂本擬出遊, 因雨而阻, 乃意外事也.

5. 虛擬之助 Sign of the Subjunctive, 用於 lest (=that not) 之後, 以達所由 purpose 之義, 不限候身數, 因 lest 字之後, 舍 should 字外, 別無助詞可用; 如云 "Govern well thy appetite, lest sin *should* surprise thee," 餘見五篇.

實指語氣 INDICATIVE MOOD

Tense	Singular 1	Singular 2	Singular 3	Plural 1 2 3
Present	shall	shalt	shall	shall
Past	should	shouldst	should	should

虛擬語氣 SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

Tense	Singular 1	Singular 2	Singular 3	Plural 1 2 3
Past	should	should / shouldst	should	should

Note 1. 虛擬無現在之式 Present Indefinite Form, 使意存於現在將來, 皆用此式, 說詳五篇.

Note 2. 第二身單數, 舊用 should 字, 而今加 st 者, 後起之例也.

論 Will 字用法.

Will 字原於盎格魯撒遜語之 William 正譯爲 '願' 爲 '欲,' 至今此義尚存於第一身.

1. 以達願欲 a wish or desire 之義; 如云 "I *will* go home," 此猶云 "It is my wish to go home."

2. 以達定見 a determine or intention 之義, 不限身數; 如云 "If you *will* gamble, nobody will trust you," 必欲賭博, 人將不汝信也; 又 "I have frequently told him that he ought not to gamble, but he *will* do so," 吾嘗勸其不宜賭博, 但彼必欲爲之; will 字於此, 將來之義亡矣.

3. 以言現在之習慣 present habit; 如云 "The tea *will* not grow in cold country," 茶樹不產於寒地; 又 "When frightened, an elephant *will* burst away with a rush," 象受驚則奔突; 凡此皆言習見之事也.

常語 "This *will* do," "That *will* do," "It *will* do," 皆用此義, 譯言可也.

4. 將來之助 Sign of the Future Tense, 用於第二三身, 專言將來之義者, 則為助謂, 用法見七篇.

論 Would 字用法.

1. 以達願欲 a wish or volition 之義, 不限身數; 如云 "If we *would* (=wish to) be great men, we should never be idle," 吾輩欲為偉人, 則不宜惰; "If a man *would* keep out of debt, let him carefully regulate his expenditure according to his income," 人若不欲負債, 宜量入為出.

常語 "would rather," "would better," "would sooner," 皆用此義, 譯言甯願 prefer to; 如云 "I *would better* die than go," 我甯死不去; 又如 "You *would rather* have a B. and A.", 汝不如要勃蘭地酒與蘇打水; 凡此皆虛擬語氣也.

2. 以達未遂之願欲 unfulfilled wish, 用於虛擬; 如云 "*Would God* we had died in Egypt!" 縉時彼未死也; "*would to God* that I could help him!" 力不能為之意, 見於言外; "*would that* he were here!" 言時彼實不在也; 凡此皆情摯望切, 出於至誠也. 案 "would God" 猶云 "Oh that it were God's will!" 後訛為 "would to God;" 又 "would Heaven," 猶云 "Oh that Heaven willed," 後訛為 "would to Heaven;" 之數語者, 皆籲天之詞也, 餘見正篇. 仂語

would-be, 義同 wishing to be 願為, pretending to be 冒為; 如云 "a *would-be* murderer," 此言起意為兇手, 因有所阻而未逮也.

3. 以言已往之習慣 past habit, 用於實指; 如云 "My wife and I *would* (=were accustomed to) stroll down the sloping field," 是也.

實指語氣 INDICATIVE MOOD.

TENSE	SINGULAR 1	SINGULAR 2	SINGULAR 3	PLURAL 1 2 3
Present	will	wilt	will	will
Past	would	wouldst	would	would

虛擬語氣 SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

TENSE	SINGULAR 1	SINGULAR 2	SINGULAR 3	PLURAL 1 2 3
Past	would	wouldst	would	would

使 will 字達遺囑之義, 則為弱破云謂 Weak Verb (說見九篇). 其過去為 willed, 不為 would; 如云 "He *willed* that all his property should go to his daughter," 彼遺囑以所有財產歸其女.

實指語氣 INDICATIVE MOOD.

TENSE	SINGULAR 1	SINGULAR 2	SINGULAR 3	PLURAL 1 2 3
Present	will	wilt	wills	will
Past	willed	willedst	willed	willed

論 May 字用法.

May字於盎格魯撒遜語爲 mugan, 古義爲克 to be able, 與 can 之今義相同.

1. 以達自繇 liberty 之義(不爲外物拘牽); 如云 "I *may* write," 此謂吾有作書之自由.

2. 以達容許 permission 之義; 如云 "You *may* go home," 此謂許汝回家也. 他若 "*May* I ask you to lend me this book?" 猶云 "Will you permit me to ask you to lend me this book?" 此有禮之祈求 a polite request 也.

3. 以達或然或否 possibility 之義; 如云 "The weather *may* be fine to-morrow, and it *may* be wet; no one can tell before-hand," 明日或晴或雨, 無人能言之; 又如 "How old *may* he be?" 彼年約幾何矣.

其下用 as well (as) 者, 以達彼此何擇 an equality of choice 之義, 此比較之詞也; 如云 "If you have nothing to do, you *may as well* (= may equally) go to Foochow with me (as stay here doing nothing)," 汝若無事,偕我赴閩(與居此虛度一也).

4. 常語 "May-be," "May-haps," 義同 perhaps, or it is possible, 譯言'或者,' '儻乎.'

5. 虛擬之助 Sign of the Subjunctive. 以達願欲 a wish 之義, 例用於句主之前; 如云 "*May* God eye me!" 願天眷予; 又如 "*May* you be happy!" 願爾有福; 凡此皆用於希望祈禱之詞也.

6. 虛擬之助. 以達緣由 purpose 之義, 例用於 that 字之後, 不限身數; 如云 "He comes that he *may* see me," 彼來爲見我也.

助謂二義, 皆見五篇.

論 Might 字用法.

1. 以達自繇之義; 如云 "He *might* have gone to Shanghai yesterday if he had liked," 此謂昨日彼若有意赴申, 儘可以去, 並無阻礙, 使行不得, 但彼不欲往, 故未嘗去也.

2. 以達容許之義; 如云 "He said I *might* do so," 此實指語氣也; 又如 "If I *might* speak with him, I could tell him something very important." 不許接談之意, 見於言外, 此虛擬語氣也. 他若 "*Might* I ask you to lend me this book?" 意亦猶 may (見 may 字第二義), 惟用 might 字, 語更婉曲, 此猶云 "Would you allow me to ask you to lend me this book, (If I were to be so troublesome as to ask you to permit me to do so)?"

3. 以達或然或否之義; 如云 "He *might* go if he might," might 字前後兩見, 意義不同, 前義爲 perhaps would, 後義爲 to be allowed, 此猶云 "perhaps he would go if he were allowed," 不許可不得去之意, 見於言外, 此亦虛擬語氣也.

此用於第一身, 則含 perhaps should 之義, 用於第二三身, 則含 perhaps would 之義, 此通例也, 有時亦含 perhaps could 之義; 如云 "If I had wings I might (perhaps could) fly," 倘有羽翼, 吾或能飛; 無翼不飛之意, 見於言外.

其下用 as well (as) 者, 義亦猶 may (彼此無異), 顧用 might 字, 微含不能 impossibility 之意; 如云 "You *might as well* make a cat swim *as* make that man drink," 汝强彼飲酒, 猶之强貓泅水; 意謂汝不能强之飲酒也.

4. 虛擬之助, 以達緣由之義. 例用於 that 字之後; 如云 "He came that he *might* see me," 此義亦猶 may (見上第六義), 但時為過去耳.

實虛同式 INDICATIVE AND SUBJUNCTIVE MOODS.

TENSE	SINGULAR			PLURAL
	1	2	3	1 2 3
Present	may	mayest / mayst	may	may
Past	might	mightest	might	might

論 Can 字用法.

Can字於盎格魯撒遜語為 Cunnan, 古義為知 know; 如云 "I *can* do it," 此猶云 "I know (how) to do it."

案區別字 cunning 古為 can 之現在兩用式, 故 a cunning man, 猶云 a knowing man; 又 uncouth, 本義為 unknown (不知), 伸義為 strange (奇異), 其字於古為 uncudh, 此乃合 un 與 cudh 而成, cudh 卽 cunnan 之過去兩用式也.

1. 以達能力 ability or power 之義; 如云 "I *can* write English," 此猶云 "I am able to write English."

案此為 can 之今義, 而 may 之古義也.

2. 以達容許 permission 之義; 如云 "you *can* go or not, as you like," 此猶云 "you are permitted to go or not, as you like;" 又如 "you *can* eat it, if you are a good boy," 此猶云 "you are allowed to eat it, if you are a good boy."

3. 以達或可 possibility 之義; 如云 "One *can* sail round the world." 此猶云 "It is possible to sail round the world."

常語 "How *can* it be?" 猶云 "How is it possible?" 又 "How *can* that be?" 猶云 "Is it possible?" 又 "That *can* not be," 猶云 "It is impossible;" 皆用此義. 案二三兩義, 與 may 字相通.

8. 以達必然 certainty or inference 之義, 例用於負語: 如云 "It *cannot* be true," 諒必不確; 又如 "As he says nothing, he *cannot* know the secret," 想必不知此(秘密之)事, 以彼無言故.

論 Could 字用法.

1. 以言已往須之能力 past ability or power; 如云 "I *could* not do it," 此猶言 "I was not able to do it."

2. 以言或然或否之事, 意存已往; 如云 "I *could* not catch the train for I was delayed by the way."

實指語氣 INDICATIVE MOOD.

TENSE	SINGULAR			PLURAL
	1	2	3	1 2 3
Present	can	canst	can	can
Past	could	couldest / couldst	could	could

虛擬語氣 SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

TENSE	SINGULAR			PLURAL
	1	2	3	1 2 3
Past	could	couldest / couldst	could	could

案 could 字古爲 coude, 後沿 should, would 之式而加 l, 此言字學者之所當知也.

B. Must, ought, beware, quoth 四字, 僅有今形而已.

論 Must 字用法.

Must 字爲盎格魯撒遜語 motan 之過去, 其義爲准許 to be allowed, 爲必須 to be obliged, 今無候身數之變, 祇此一形而已.

1. 以達准許 allowance 之義; 如云 "You *must not* come in," 此猶云 "You are not allowed to come in;" 案 must 字之達許義, 今則獨用於負語 (must not), 使爲正語, 宜用 may 字.

2. 以達必須 necessity or compulsion 之義, (此權操之於外); 如云 "You *must* come, I say!" 又如 "It *must*, I fear, be done," (吾恐不能不爲). 他若 "a man *must* eat for nourishment," 此言物理之必須 physical necessity 也; 又如 "We *must* submit to the laws," 此言道德之必須 moral necessity 也; 皆用此義.

3. 以達必定 a fixed determination 之義(此權操之於內); 如云 "I *must* finished this, before I go."

4. 以達必然 certainty or inference 之義; 如云 "It *must* be so," 諒必如是. 他若 "when the crops fail, famine *must* ensue;" 又如 "He *must* have arrived by this time;" 凡此皆推度事理之必然也.

論 Ought 字用法.

Ought 字古爲 owe (負) 之過去; 如云 "The one *ought* five hundred pence, and the other fifty," (一負五百本士, 一負五十本士); 今 owe 之過去爲 owed, 而 ought 則用爲現在, 其義爲 duty (本分, 義務); 如云 "We *ought* to tell the truth," 猶云 It is our duty to tell the truth," 此現在之時也; 又如 "He *ought* to have said so," 猶云 "It was his duty to say so," 此過去之時也: 案 should, ought 二字, 皆達此義, 願 ought 重而 should 輕也.

Ought 爲及物云謂, 惟第二身單數用 oughtest, 餘則皆用本字, 無有變形, 其下之無定式, 卽其受事, 例有 to 字.

論 Beware 字用法.

Beware 字乃合 be 與 ware 而成, ware 卽 wary 之古體, 由盎格魯撒遜語之 wær (謹愼) 來, 故 beware (=be+ware =be+wary), 譯言戒之愼之, 常用於祈使語氣; 如云 "*Beware* of wine;" "*Beware* of bragging:" 亦用爲無定式; 如云 "He told them *to beware* of false prophets;" 其前又可加 can, did, must, shall 等字.

論 Quoth 字用法.

Quoth 字(讀如 kwōth 或 kwŭth) 由盎格魯撒遜語之 Cwœthan 來, 譯言 (曰) (言) (云), 與梵語之 gad (=to speak) gai (=to say) 同所出也, 以身數言, 則專用於第一三身之單數. 以時候言, 則爲過去, 蓋 quoth 本爲 queath (此今廢矣) 之過去, 故 "*quoth* he"' 猶云 "said he."

C. 論 Dare 字用法.

Dare 字於古爲過去, 今爲現在(見馬孫文法第九十二頁), 其義爲敢; 如云 "I *dare* say," 猶云 "I venture to say."

故用於第三身單數，本不著 s (he *dare*), 而今有變例; 如云 "He *dares* to leave the room, (彼敢離此室), 此爲肯定之詞，尾聲之 s 與無定式之 to 皆用也; 又如 "He *dare* not act without authority," (彼非奉命不敢爲), 此爲否定之詞, s 與 to 皆省也; 又如 "*Dares* he presume to scorn us?" (彼敢藐視吾輩乎), 此爲發問之詞, 存 s 而去 to 也.

過去之時, 有 dared, durst 二字, 大抵肯定之詞用 dared, 否定之詞用 durst; 如云 "We *durst not* permit it," 是也; 然云 "He *dared not* leave the room;" "She *did not dare* to touch the cricket," 亦合法者.

實指語氣 INDICATIVE MOOD.

TENSE	SINGULAR			PLURAL
	1	2	3	1 2 3
Present	dare	darest	dares / dare	dared
Past	durst or dared			durst / dared

使其義爲(挑)爲(激), 則爲及物云謂, 四部皆備, 其過去之時用 dared. 不用 durst; 如云 "He *dared* me to fight."

D. 論 Need 字用法.

Need 字原於盎格魯撒遜語之 ned, 其義爲必須 to be under a necessity to do something; 如云 "*Need* you go to-morrow?" (明日必須去否); 又 "He *need not* go home to-day," (今日不須回家); 案 Need 字用法, 與 dare 同例

使其義訓(要),(需), 則爲及物云謂. 四部皆備; 如云 "I *need* a Saviour," (我需救主); "The best horse *needs* breaking, and the best child *needs* teaching," 良馬要敎馴, 佳兒要敎育; 此英諺也.

E. 論 Wit 字用法.

Wit 字於盎格魯撒遜語之 witan, 其義爲 know, 爲 see, 此與 wis 知, wise 智, vision 視覺, idea 觀念, veda 婆羅門經典 (其字於梵語爲 knowledge 智識, 由 vid 來, 知也), wizard 覡 (質譯智人, 蓋其字由 Vita 來, 知也), 等字同根出也. 古語 "I do you *to wit*," 猶云 "I make you to know" 也, 犧者以 wot 爲現在, wist 爲過去; 如云 "He *wot* "(=know) neither what he babbles nor what he means," (不知彼之所謂) 此文家丁大里 Tyndall (1820—1893 A.D.) 之句也; 又如 "They *wist* (=knew) not what had become of him," (不知彼之下落如何), 此見於新約也.

今則獨用爲無定式 to wit, 其義與 that is to say (易言之), namely (卽是), Videlicet (卽) 諸語相同, 常見於契約公文之中, 如云 "He left me by will all his land, *to wit* (=that is to say, etc.), the three farms;" 彼遺囑貽我所有之地, 乃三畦耳.

F. 論 Worth 字用法.

Worth 字由盎格魯撒遜語之 weorthan 來, 其義爲(至)(遇)(降), 今獨用於虛擬語氣; 如云 "Woe *worth* the day," "Woe *worth* the man," 以上二語, 雖爲咒詛之詞, 而微含儆戒 warning 憂愁 grief 之意, 其後之名物 day (降災之日) man (罹禍之人) 二字, 皆謂接受事 Dative Case 也.

G. Wont, hight, yclept 三字, 皆古之兩用式也.

論 Wont 字用法.

Wont字爲won之既事式 perfect participle, 其義爲住 abide, 彌勒登 Milton 用 "He *wons*," = "He dwells," 卽此義也, 然won字今廢, 而wont字僅傳, 顯wont字今義爲習 to be accustomed, 故 "I *wont*," 猶云 "I was accustomed," 此wont爲過去之時; 又 "I am *wont*," 此wont爲過去兩用式, 其結構之理同 I am come, 今皆如此用法.

論 Hight 字用法.

Hight字義同 is called 或 was called, 此爲僅有之柔聲云謂 the only English Passive Verb, 郞匪羅 Longfellow (美國大詩家, 1807—1882 A.D.) 有句云 "Father he *hight*, and he was in the parish," 此猶云 "He was called father, etc. 也; 其字由盎格魯撒遜語之 hatte, hatan 來, hatte = I am called, hatan = to be called, 皆受事義也, 然今廢矣.

論 Yclept 字用法.

Yclept (or ycleped) 字爲 clepe 之過去式, clepe 由盎格魯撒遜語之 clepan 來, to call 呼也, to name 名也, 而 y 乃古文過去式之前係 an old prefix of the past participle (見第九篇), 此爲大詩家斯賓塞爾 Spenser 最常用者也, 於是文家援以爲例, 時亦用之, 彌爾登有句云:

"But come, thou goddess, fair and free,
In heaven *yclept* Euphrosynë."

天女字爲幼洛神, 娉婷微步出香塵.

3. 特異云謂 Anomalous Verbs (此由辣丁之 Verbum Anomalum 來), 其正部乃由二三不全云謂湊合而成, 如 am, was, been 三字, 由三根 three roots 轉來, 此其著例也.

A. 實指語氣之現在諸字, 由古亞利安字根 the old Argan root 之 as 轉來.

Am (=as+m) 之 a, 爲字根 as 之遺體, 而 m 爲 me 之遺體, 乃以著第一身之義, 其字於梵語爲 asmi, 於辣丁語爲 sum.

Art (=as+t) 之 t, 乃以著第二身之義.

Are (=as+e) 原於北方古語之 ar-on 也. 案 art, are 二字之 r, 卽字根 s 之變體.

Is (=as), 純爲字根, 無身數之限, 古之尾聲 th 以著第三身之義者, 早已不見 (古爲 asth), 當狹斯丕爾時代 Shakespearian Age, 故常用爲衆數; 如云 "There is tears," 是也; 其字於梵語爲 asti, 於辣丁語爲 est.

B. 實指與虛擬之過去諸字, 由盎格魯撒遜語之 wes 與 was 二字轉來.

Was爲盎格魯撒遜語 wesan 之過去, 本義爲住 abide, 與梵語之 Vas (dwell) 同根出也.

Wast 之 t, 亦著第二身之義, 十四世紀之頃, 韋克利夫 Wycliffe 始創此字, 前此則用 was (thou was).

Wert 之 t, 亦著第二身之義, 今爲虛擬之字, 古則虛實並用, 嘗以代 wast 矣.

C. 虛擬祈使二情與無定兩用二式之現在諸字, 皆由盎格魯撒遜語之 beón 轉來.

Be 原於盎格魯撒遜語之 beón, 其字於梵語爲 bhû, 於辣丁語爲 fui 或 fore, 而 been 字亦原於 beón 也. 然當額勒查白時代 Elizabethan Age, 若狹斯丕爾, 彌爾登諸家, 於實指之現在字, 亦常用 be 云.

云謂之省筆字, Contractions of the Verb

省筆之字, 必用略點 Apostrophe('), 如 'd 爲 would 或 had 之省, 'll 爲 will 之省, 'm 爲 am 之省, 're 爲 are 之省 'rt 爲 art 之省, 's 爲 is 或 has 之省, 't 爲 it 之省, 've 爲 have 之省, 是也.

"To Be"

1. Affirmative.

SINGULAR

I'm	I am
You're	You are
he's / she's / it's	he / she / it } is

PLURAL

we're / you're / they're	we / you / they } are

EXAMPLES

I'm afraid to say.

I'm off.

I'm going.

You're late!

You're off!

You're in a hurry.

He's in snow.

It's going to rain.

It's of no consequence, 不相干涉.

It's a nuisance, 可厭之事.

It's done, 定價.

It's an ill wind that blows nobody good, 災害普及.

We're going soon.

We're quite happy.

They're all here.

2. Affirmative.

here's / there's / that's	here / there / that } is

EXAMPLES

Here's a letter for you.

Here's a pretty go, 騷擾之事, 案 go 字於此義同 trouble)

Here's to you, 壽君一觴.

There's a man to see you.

There's a capital idea, 此妙法也.

There's the rub, 此難題也.

That's the ticket, 所爲甚善.

That's a nice house.

That's all right.

3. Interrogative.

who's?	who is?
what's?	what is?
where's?	where is?

Who's afriad?

What's the time?

What's the page?

What's the news?

What's the matter? } 二語同意.
What's to do? }

What's up? 何事, (案 up 字於此, 義同 astir).

What's the figure? 値幾何.

Where's my hat gone?

Note.—Who's 或以代 who has 用者, 如 "who's got my knife?" 是也.

4. Negative.

SINGULAR

I ain't	I am not
you aren't	you are not
he / she } isn't	he / she } is not
it isn't / 'tisn't / 'tain't }	it is not

PLURAL

we / you / they } aren't	we / you / they } are not

EXAMPLES

Are you off?

No, I ain't, 我不去(俚語).

You aren't ill, are you?

He isn't gone yet.

It isn't late.

It isn't so.

'Tisn't true.

'Tisn't yours.

'Tain't a copper, 英人指警察爲 copper, 意謂此輩不是好人, 猶俗云這不是好東西(俚語).

5.

SINGULAR

I wasn't	I was not
you weren't	you were not
he / she } wasn't	he / she } was not
it wasn't / 'twasn't }	it was not

PLURAL

we / you / they } weren't	we / you / they } were not

EXAMPLES

I wasn't true.

She wasn't born yesterday, 伊不易欺.

'Twasn't I, 非我也(俚語).

They weren't hurt.

Note.—此亦可用於問語, 如 "aren't you ashamed of yourself?" 又 "weren't you there yesterday?" 是也.

'To Do'

1. Negative.

SINGULAR

I / you } don't	I / you } do not
he / she / it } doesn't	he / she / it } does not

PLURAL

we / you / they } don't	we / you / they } do not

Examples

I don't believe it.

I don't know much about it.

You don't mean it! 如是乎.

Don't halloo till you're out of the wood, 莫預喜.

He doesn't live here now.

They don't live together.

2.

Singular

I, you, he, she, it	didn't	I, you, he, she, it	did not

Plural

we, you, they	didn't	we, you, they	did not

Examples

I didn't even suspect him, 並不疑他.

I didn't know that before.

Note.—此亦用於問語；如 "Don't you see?" 又 "Why didn't you wait?" 是也. 他若 "What d'ye mean?" 爾意云何；又 "What d'ye call him" (指某人說), "What d'ye call it" (指某物說), "What d'ye call 'em" (指某人或某物), 以上三語, 意謂'其名爲何, 吾忽忘之.' 案 'em 爲 them 之省, 而 d'ye 爲 do you 之省, d'ye 或作 d'yer, d'yer 乃市井之談. 文人學士所弗道也.

'To Have'

1. Affirmative.

Singular

I've	I have
you've	you have
he's	he has
she's	she has

Plural

we've, you've, they've	we, you, they	have

Examples

I've forgotten my book.

You've read this book, I suppose.

He's been sick.

We've a party to-day.

2. Negative.

Singular

I, you	haven't	I, you	have not
he, she	hasn't	he, she	has not

Plural

we, you, they	haven't	we, you, they	have not

Examples

I haven't seen him since.

He hasn't done this right.

You haven't got an egg upon you, have you?

Note.—此亦用於問語；如 "Haven't you got this done yet?" 又 "Hasn't the doctor come?" 是也.

3. Affirmative.

SINGULAR

I'd you'd he'd she'd	I you he she } had

PLURAL

we'd you'd they'd	we you they } had

EXAMPLES

I'd some business to attend to.

You'd plenty of time.

4. Negative.

SINGULAR

I you he she } hadn't	I you he she } had not

PLURAL

we you they } hadn't	we you they } had not

EXAMPLES

I hadn't thought of it.

'Shall'

1. Negative.

SINGULAR

I you he she it } shan't	I you he she it } shall not

PLURAL

we you they } shan't	we you they } shall not

EXAMPLES

I shan't have time.

'Should'

1. Negative.

SINGULAR

I you he she it } shouldn't	I you he she it } should not

PLURAL

we you they } shouldn't	we you they } should not

EXAMPLES

I shouldn't wonder.

You shouldn't do that.

'Will'

1. Affirmative.

SINGULAR

I'll you'll he'll she'll it'll	I you he she it } will

PLURAL

we'll you'll they'll	we you they } will

EXAMPLES

I'll go to-morrow.

I'll give you the office, 吾先告汝.

I'll warrant you, 無疑.

I'll be hanged if I do, 吾必不爲.

If you'll go, I will, 汝去吾亦去也.

You'll come and see me.

He'll never catch the train, 彼趕不上搭火車.

'We'll ask him to say grace at dinner to-night, 晚餐之時, 請其祝謝.

They'll all go.

They'll be late.

2. Negative.

I, you, he, she, it } won't	{ I, you, he, she, it } will not

PLURAL

we, you, they } won't	{ we, you, they } will not

EXAMPLES

I won't do!

I won't go.

He won't come.

It won't last long, 不能經久.

It won't keep more than a day or two, 此不過經一二日.

Note.—案 will 字於中古英文爲 wol, wol 由日耳曼語之 wollen 轉來, 至今沿用, 如 won't 字即爲 wol not 二字之省, 故 won't 猶云 will not 也.

'Would'

1. Affirmative.

SINGULAR

I'd, you'd, he'd, she'd, it'd }	{ I, you, he, she, it } would

PLURAL

we'd, you'd, they'd }	{ we, you, they } would

EXAMPLES

I'd like to go.

You'd better go at once.

He'd (= he would) have gone, if he'd (= he had) had time.

She'd (= she would) have been late, if she'd (= she had) stopped.

We'd like to know.

They'd (= they would) have gone, if they'd (= they had) had time.

2. Negative.

SINGULAR

I, you, he, she, it } wouldn't	{ I, you, he, she, it } would not

PLURAL

we, you, they } wouldn't	{ we, you, they } would not

EXAMPLES

I wouldn't do it.

He wouldn't like it.

It wouldn't do.

'May'

1. Negative.

SINGULAR

I you he she it	mayn't	I you he she it	may not

PLURAL

We you they	mayn't	We you they	may not

EXAMPLES

I mayn't be there.

He mayn't come.

'Might'

1. Negative.

SINGULAR

I you he she it	mightn't	I you he she it	might not

PLURAL

We you they	mightn't	We you they	might not

EXAMPLES

I mightn't be able.

I mightn't be right.

'Can'

1. Negative.

SINGULAR

I you he she it	can't	I you he she it	can not

PLURAL

We you they	can't	We you they	can not

EXAMPLES

I can't understand.

I can't help it, 我不得已.

I can't sit so late, 夜深矣, 不能久坐.

You can't catch me.

You can't take your pick, 隨手取之, 勿庸擇也.

She can't walk without help.

She can't be so.

It can't be true.

'Could'

1. Negative.

SINGULAR

I you he she it	couldn't	I you he she it	could not

PLURAL

We / you / they	couldn't	We / you / they	could not

EXAMPLES

I couldn't go.

He couldn't go.

'Must'

1. Negative.

SINGULAR

I / you / he / she / it	mustn't	I / you / he / she / it	must not

PLURAL

We / you / they	mustn't	We / you / they	must not

EXAMPLES

I mustn't say.

I mustn't go.

You mustn't do so.

'Ought'

1. Negative.

SINGULAR

I / you / he / she / it	oughtn't	I / you / he / she / it	ought not

PLURAL

We / you / they	oughtn't	We / you / they	ought not

EXAMPLES

I oughtn't to tell you.

I suppose I oughtn't to say it before you.

You oughtn't to do that.

第四篇 CHAPTER IV

論聲 Voice

聲之一字, 於古爲 veis, 英法相同, 蓋原於辣丁之 vox, 今分兩字, 法謂之 voix, 英謂之 voice, 正譯爲聲. 聲者所以著句主之爲施事者也, 抑爲受事者也; 句主施受不同, 云謂字之聲因而異, 一曰施事之剛聲 Active Voice, 明其句主之爲施事者也 denoting its subject as the agent or doer of the action; 如云 "William *struck* Henry," 維廉擊亨利; 句主維廉, 施事者也, 何以知之, 以云謂 (struck) 爲剛聲而知之也, 亨利即受維廉之擊者, 爲 struck 字之受事; 二曰受事之柔聲 Passive Voice, 明其句主之爲受事者也 denoting its subject as the object of the action; 如云 "Henry *was struck* by William," 亨利見擊於維廉; 句主亨利, 受事者也, 何以知之, 以云謂 (was struck) 之爲柔聲而知其爲受事者也.

Active 字由辣丁之 activus 字來, 正譯爲施 doing, 言事主之動作, 施之於外, 外即受事之界線也, 辣丁之剛聲云謂 Verbum activum, 其尾聲皆以 o 識之, 如 doceo 猶云 I teach, 而英文之剛聲云謂 Active Verb, 無變形者.

Passive 字由辣丁之 passivus 字來, 正譯爲受 suffering, 言句主受外界之影響也, 辣丁之柔聲云謂 Verbum passivum, 其尾聲常以 or 別之, 如 doceor 猶云 I am taught, 而英文之柔聲云謂 Passive Verb, 乃用 to be 之變, 列於過去兩用式 Past Participle of the Verb 之前而成之, to be 於此爲助謂, 以著受事之義.

施受對待之詞, 有施則有受, 及物云謂之所以

必有受事者也, 亦惟有受, 則謂之施. 使無受者, 則非施也, 不及物云謂. 無受非施. 故無異聲之可言, 以異聲別句主之爲施爲受者, 此惟及物云謂有是夫.

剛聲之句 Active Sentence, 變爲柔聲之句 Passive Sentence, 祇變其式 Form, 而不變其意 Meaning, 例以剛聲云謂之受事 the object of the active verb, 轉爲柔聲云謂之句主 the subject of the passive verb, 而剛聲云謂之句主 the subject of the active verb, 則用於介系字之後也.

剛聲之句

句主	剛聲云謂	受事
William	*strikes*	Henry
William	*struck*	Henry
William	*will strike*	Henry

柔聲之句

句主	柔聲云謂	受事
Henry	*is struck*	by William
Henry	*was struck*	by William
Henry	*will be struck*	by William

案 William 在介系字之後, 祇有受事之名, 而無受事之實, 此所謂文法上之受事, 非實際上之受事也.

剛聲之句, 施事當句主之位: 如云 "Demosthenes *delivered* many very eloquent orations;" 又 "Harvey *discovered* the circulation of the blood;" 又 "Professor Morse *planned* the Atlantic Telegraph;" 又 "Wellington *defeated* Napoleon at Waterloo;" 又 "Victor Emmanuel *governed* the Kingdom of Italy;" 凡此皆注意施事者也.

(注一) 達摩士的尼, 演說家之鼻祖, 雅典人也, 爲希臘同盟, 大發議論, 卒乃仰毒自斃, 蓋恐死於反對黨之手.

(注二) 赫維英之醫士,一千六百二十八年,著[血液循環之說]公世.

(注三) 摩爾斯,美之發明家,試驗電報機於華盛頓與巴的摩 Baltimore 之間,時一千八百四十三年.

(注四) 惠靈吞英之大將,滑鐵廬之役,同盟軍推爲大將,大敗拿破崙,時一千八百十五年六月十八日也.

(注五) 維多利以馬努利二世,撒丁尼亞 Sardinia 之王也,以與大利之戰,名遂大震,一千八百六十一年布告爲意大利王.

柔聲之句,受事當句主之位;如云,"The Gulf of St. Lawrence *was discovered* by Cartier,"北美之聖羅稜灣,爲法人加爾的所發見;"The combined naval forces of France and Spain *were conquered* by Nelson,"法蘭西與西班牙之聯軍艦隊,爲英水師提督訥耳遜所敗;"The Czar of Russia *was assassinated* by Nihilists,"俄皇見刺於虛無黨;凡此皆注意受事者也;既重受事,則施主或言或隱,無關緊要,故常省不用;如云"Napoleon *was banished* at St. Helena,"拿破崙幽之於太平洋之聖希利那孤島.

(注意一) 云謂之後有直接間接兩受事者,使轉爲柔聲,任舉其一居句主之位,其一仍列受事之位;如云"A *book* was given him by me,"此以直接受事爲句主也;又如"*He* was given a book by me,"此以間接受事爲句主也. 案希臘辣丁之文,惟直接受事,可轉爲柔聲云謂之句主,而英文不然,間接受事亦可轉爲柔聲句主也.

(注意二) 尋常仂語,其中有剛聲云謂與受事者(如 to take care, to take steps),可轉爲柔聲之句;如云"*Care* is taken," "*Steps* are taken;"使仂語之後有介系字(如 to take care of, "to put an end to"),則先加受事(如 'to take care of the *child*,' 'to put an end to this *slave trade*.'),而後轉爲柔聲之句;如云"The *child* is taken care of;" "This *slave trade* is put an end to;"此又可轉爲"*Care* is taken of the child;" "An *end* is put to this slave trade."

(注意三) 造境云謂,使轉爲柔聲,則受事補詞,變爲句主補詞;如云"He was made *king*,"(彼立爲王); "Paris was appointed *arbiter*,"(巴禮斯舉爲仲裁); king 與 arbiter 二字,皆句主之補詞也.

(注意四) 云謂之爲反動 Reflexive 互動 Reciprocal 者,不可轉爲柔聲,以其受事與句主言同物也.

(注意五) 不及物云謂,其後有同原受事者,可轉爲柔聲;如云"The first *battle* was fought on the river Ticinus,"(漢尼巴與羅馬人初次交戰,在低西那河);句主 battle 字,於文法上有受事之名,於實際上無受事之義,故此式 Passive form 獨用於第三身也.

(注意六) 不及物云謂,其後有介系字者,可轉爲柔聲;如云"He *was laughed-at* by all;"又如"The man *can not be depended-upon*."

介系云謂,使轉爲柔聲,其後之介系字(如上句之 at, upon),必不可省,若但云 He was laughed (at) by all," the man can not be depended (upon),便不可通矣.

(注意七) 不及物云謂,其下雖有疏狀受事,不可轉爲柔聲.

(注意八) 有云謂具剛聲之形 Active in form,而含受動之義 Passive in sense 者;如云"The milk *smells* sour,"此

猶云 "The milk is sour when it is smelt;" 又如 "The book *is printing*," 此猶云 "The book is being printed."

(注意九) 有云謂具柔聲之形 Passive in form, 而含發動之義 Active in sense 者; 如云 "you *are mistaken*," 此猶云 "you have mistaken the matter;" 又如 "Why *are* you *drawn*?" 此猶云 "Why have you drawn your words?" 他若 "I *am come*," 猶云 "I have come;" 又 "He *is gone*," 猶云 "He has gone;" 皆其例也.

(注意十) 柔聲云謂, 僅有八候 Eight Tenses, 因兼言方旣與將來方事, 皆不常用.

第五篇 CHAPTER V

論情 Mood

Mood 之一字, 原於辣丁之 modus, 譯言情, 情者所以著言者之語氣不同也, 語氣不同, 則云謂字之情亦異矣.

云謂字之身 Person 數 Number, 從句主而變換者, 以著其事有所專屬, 專屬之情有三 three Finite Moods, 一曰實指 Indicative, 二曰虛擬 Subjunctive, 三曰祈使 Imperative, 三者以外, 皆混言其事, 不分身數, 若無定式 Infinitive 虛字實用 Gerund 兩用式 Participle 是已.

I. Indicative Mood

實指語氣 (辣丁謂之 modus indicativus), 所言與事實相符, 蓋據事而言, 言皆事實, 故馬氏謂之 The Mood of Fact, 又謂之 The Mood of Objective Predication, 以事實屬於客觀也.

A. A Statement as a Fact

所言之事, 皆爲事實; 如云 "Snow *is* white." 此實言雪爲白物也; "He *did* not *come*," 此實言彼未來也 他若叩問之詞, 亦爲實指; 如云 "*Will* you *solve* the example?" 此問汝解此例題否也.

B. • A Supposition as a Fact

設想之事, 有與事實相符者, 有言者之意以爲事實者; 如云 "If the earth *is* round (and it is), men may sail around it," 言者之意, 以地爲圓, 故云 is, 而地果圓.

此所想之理,與事實脗合; "If he *comes* (as I believe he will), he shall have a pleasant time," 當言之頃,彼固未來,而言者信其必來,故云 comes. 他若 "Though he *was* here, I did not see him;" 又 "The man *will* not *be admitted* to the hospital, unless he is sick;" 又 "If a man *works* hard during the day, he rests all the better at night; 皆實指之詞也.

觀上諸句,可見實指語氣,亦用 though (雖然), if (假使), unless (若非) 等絜合字為發端,學者遇此,最易與虛擬語氣相混,然虛實之辨在云謂字,與絜合字無涉也; 如云 "If it *is* so," "If he *comes*," "If he *is* guilty, he will suffer," 凡此皆實指之詞也; 又如云 "If it *be* so," "If he *come*," "If he *were* guilty, he would suffer," 凡此皆虛擬之詞也.

設想之事,無論其真相如何,使言者之意以為事實,則用實指語氣,若以為非事實,則用虛擬語氣,顧同時不得以為事實,又以為非事實,此名學家所謂矛盾律 Law of Contradition 也,慎勿犯病.

II. Subjunctive of Conceptual Mood

虛擬語氣,所言與事實相反,蓋逞臆為言,言非事實 not as a fact, 乃言者之懸想 as a conception of the mind, 故馬氏謂之 The Mood of Conception, 又謂之 The Mood of Subjective Predication, 以思想屬於主觀也.

案此情文法家大半謂之 Subjunctive, 原於辣丁之 subjunctivus, sub 下也,後也, junctivus 屬也,接也,猶言此句屬於彼句,接於彼句,原其所以得名,卽以虛擬之詞,皆有兩句 two clauses 相接,雖然,其達願欲 a wish 之義者,常一句獨用矣,或謂之 Conjunctive 與 subjoined, 義皆未安,蓋此祇就結構上立名也.

又案虛擬之詞,必有兩句相接,上已及矣,一子句 Subordinate or dependent clause, 一母句 Principal or antecedent clause, 子句又謂之待然之句 Conditional clause, 以其所言,有待而然,母句又謂之遂事之句 Consequent clause, 以其所言,卽其效驗 the consequence of the condition; 如云 "If it *rain* (待然子句), I shall not go (遂事母句);" 於是文法家又謂之 Conditional Mood, 然所待者,設為事實,則用實指語氣; 如云 "If he *was* guilty (待然子句), his punishment was too light (遂事母句);" 故此名虛實相混,義雖較精,究未盡善,誠不如用 Conceptual 之為愈也,馬氏以主觀客觀別虛實二情,此說最精,蓋此就性質上立名也.

虛擬之情,古之用法甚廣,今則較狹,可分為三大別,如下:

I. A Wish

A. 以達願欲 a wish or will 之義; 如云 "God *bless* you!" 此祈天錫福也;" Long *live* the king!" 此祈天永命也.

咒詛祈禱之詞,古法不用副謂 may 字,文法家謂之簡式 Simple Form, 如上二語是已,其用副謂 may 字 (例置於句主之前), 謂之複式 Compound Form, 此今法也; 如云 "*May* thy Kingdom *come*!" 此祈天國之速臨也; "*May* he *rest* in peace!" 此祈死者之冥福也; '*May* the turf *lie* gently on his tomb!" 此祝詞 a blessing 也; "*May* his tomb *lie* heavily on him!" 此詛詞 an imprecation 也; "*May* this grass *suffocate* me!" 此誓詞 an oath 也.

以上諸句,視而可識其為虛擬之詞,蓋簡式之與實指云謂字 blesses, lives 異者,以其後不著 s, 而複

式之與實指語氣之問語異者, 以其下不用問號 Interrogation point 也.

此在希臘辣丁二文, 謂之 optative mood, 古之英文亦然, 今此說廢矣, 蓋願欲之事, 僅存思想, 並非事實, 此正虛擬語氣之本旨也.

B. 所願欲之事, 與事實相反 a wish contrary to the fact; 如云 "I wish that he *learned* English (which he does not)," 言者之意, 欲其學英, 而彼實未學也; "I wish that he *would learn* English (which he will not), 蓋恐其不學英也; "I wish that he *had learned* English (which he did not)." 望其業已學英, 而彼實未曾學也; "I wish that he *would have learned* English (which he would not)," 知其無心向學, 特姑望其肯學耳.

此類子句, 亦用於 would that, Oh that 二語之後, 因其義同於 I wish that; 如云 "*Would that* I were young again," 此猶云 "*I wish that* I were young again;" 又如 "*Oh! that* it were possible, 此猶云 "*I wish that* it were possible."

母句用實指語氣 Principal Clause (Indicative)	子句用虛擬語氣 Subordinate Clause (Subjunctive)
I wish..................	that he learned English.
	that he would learn English.
	that he had learned English.
	that he would have learned English.

使所願欲者, 或所設想者, 與事實相反, 則句中之云謂候變不拘常例.

1. In Reference to Present, Future, or General Time

(a) SIMPLE FORM

用虛擬之過去 the Subjunctive Past (亦謂之 the Past Subjunctive), 以當現在將來普通三時 (泛論事理, 不計時候, 故謂之普通之時), 如上文云 "Would that I *were* young again" 是已; 此不用 was 而用 were 者, 因 was 爲實指之過去 the Past Indicative, 而 were 乃虛擬之過去也.

(b) COMPOUND FORM

(案複式或謂之 Secondary Form, 亦謂之 Conditional Form, 三名皆可用).

或用虛擬之助謂 could, might, should, would 諸字, 其後繼之以現在無定式 the Present Infinitive, 如上文云 "I wish that he *would learn* English" 是已.

2. In Reference to Past Time

(a) SIMPLE FORM

用虛擬之過去既事 the Subjunctive Past Perfect (亦謂之 the Past Perfect Subjunctive), 以當過去之時, 如上文云 "I wish that he *had learned* English" 是已.

(b) COMPOUND FORM

或用虛擬之助謂 could, might, should, would 諸字, 其後繼之以既事無定式 the Perfect Infinitive, 如上文云 "I wish that he *would have learned* English" 是已.

案虛擬云謂, 以過去用爲現在, 以過去既事用爲過去, 明其所言之事, 皆非事實, 此莊生所謂今日適越而昔來 (見天下篇), 今日適越而昨至也 (見齊物論).

II. A Purpose

以達緣由 a purpose 之義；如云 "Give me this water that I *may* not *thirst*," 乞水之由，在於解渴，故曰達緣由之義，因解渴須待得水，故不渴於言時非事實，非事實則用虛擬語氣也爲宜.

此類子句，例用 that 或 lest，其以 that 爲發端者，則句中之助謂，現在之時用 may，過去之時用 might；如云 "He locks the door that no man *may enter*；又 "He locked the door that no man *might enter*；" 使以 lest (爲恐) 爲發端，則句中之助謂，無論現在過去之時，皆用 should；如云 "Govern thy appetite, lest sin *should surprise* thee," 此現在也；"He governed his appetite, lest sin *should surprise* him," 此過去也.

Compound Form

Present Tense

母句用實指語氣 Principal Clause (Indicative)	子句用虛擬語氣 Subordinate Clause Subjunctive
He comes..................	that he *may see* me.
He goes	lest he *should see* me. that he *may* not *see* me.

Past Tense

He came	that he *might see* me.
He went	lest he *should see* me. that he *might* not *see* me.

母句之云謂，用祈使語氣，惟有現在一時.

Present Tense

Principal Clause (Imperative)	Subordinate Clause (Subjunctive)
Give me this water..............	that I *may* not *thirst*.
Govern thy appetite	lest sin *should surprise* thee.

古之英文，此類子句，不用 may, might, should 諸字，文法家謂之簡式 Simple Form；如云 "Give me this water that I *thirst* not," 又 "Govern well thy appetite, lest sin *surprise* thee," 又 "Go thy way, lest a worse fate *befall* thee," 皆此例也.

III. A Supposition.

A. A Mere Supposition.

所設想之事，明知不爲事實，而言者姑作是想而已；如云 "If a man *had* wings, he could fly," 人不能飛，而言者姑作有翼能飛之想；又如 "If he *were* alive, he would now be a man," 當言之頃，彼固死矣，而言者特設未死成人之想；若此思想，皆與事實相反也.

所設想者，與事實相反，則句中之云謂，候變不拘常例，上旣及矣，玆再舉例以明之.

	子句用虛擬語氣 Conditional Clause (Subjunctive)	母句亦用虛擬語氣 Consequent Clause (Subjunctive)
Present.	If he *were* alive,	he *would* now *be* a man.
Future.	If he *had* the wings of a dove,	how soon I *should see* you again.
General.	If there *were* no knaves and fool,	all the world *would be* alike.
Past.	If it *had* not *rained* so hard,	we *should have gone* to Foochow yesterday.

(注意一). 子句之云謂，用虛擬之過去，則母句之助謂，於第一身用 should，於第二三身用 would，其後繼之以現在無定式；如云 "If I *were* he, I *should go*；" 又 "If you *loved* your parents, you *would obey* them；" 又 "If he *lost* his money, he *would* never *be* happy again."

(注意二). 子句之云謂,用虛擬之過去旣事,則母句之助謂,於第一身用should, 於第二三身用 would, 其後繼之以旣事無定式; 如云 "If I *had had* wings, I *should have flown*; 又 "If you *had gone* there, you *would have seen* him;" 又 "If my aunt *had been* a man, she *would have been* my uncle."

古之英文,母句之云謂,亦有不用複式而用簡式者; 如云 "I *had fainted*, unless I had believed to see the goodness of the Lord," 此簡式也; 今則嘗云 "I *should have fainted*," 此複式也.

(注意三) 母句之助謂,於第一身用 would, 常含'欲'義,於第二三身用 should, 常含'須'義,如云 "If I had the wings of a dove, I *would* (=wished to) *fly* to those whom I love" 是已; 若用 could, might 二字,則無三身 three persons 之異義矣. (以上三例最宜注意).

發端之 if 字,常省不用,乃以云謂字置於句主之前,而虛擬之意自若,以文字論之,此爲古雅,例如:—

1. *Were* I (=if I were) he, I should go, 此以正謂 were 置於句主之前也.

2. *Had* it (=if it had) not *rained* so hard, we should have gone to Foochow yesterday, 此以助謂 had 置於句主之前也

二式相等 Equivalents

常用	were I ———	If I were ———.
	had I ———	If I had ———
	should I ———.	If I should ———.
罕用	would he ———.	If he would ———
	might he ———.	If he might ———.
	could he ———.	If he could ———.

有時遂事母句獨用,而待然子句不顯,因可會知其意; 例如 "I should not have done that (if I had been you or he);" 又如 "How much would you pay for this watch (if you wished to buy it)?" 如此用法,以文字論,則取其簡,以語氣論,則取其婉.

虛擬之云謂字,以正爲負,學者遇此,最難分曉,玆將常用語式五十,詳釋於下,庶幾一覽了然.

1. *I should if I could* (=I cannot, and therefore I shall not).
2. *I should if he could* (=he cannot, and therefore I shall not).
3. *I would if I could* (=I cannot, and therefore I will not).
4. *I would if he could* (=he cannot, and therefore I will not.)
5. *I might if I could* (=I cannot, and therefore I shall not).
6. *I might if he could* (=he cannot, and therefore I shall not).
7. *I could if I could* (=I cannot, and therefore I cannot.).
8. *I could if he could* (=he cannot, and therefore I cannot).
9. *He would if he could* (=he cannot, and therefore he will not).
10. *I should if I might* (=I am not allowed to do so, and therefore I shall not).
11. *I should if he might* (=he is not allowed to do so, and therefore I shall not).
12. *I would if I might* (=I am not allowed to do so, and therefore I will not).
13. *I would if he might* (=he is not allowed to do so, and therefore I will not).
14. *I could if I might* (=I am not allowed to do so, and therefore I cannot).

15. *I could if he might* (=he is not allowed to do so, and therefore I cannot).

16. *I might if I might* (=I am not allowed to do so, and therefore I shall not).

17. *I might if he might* (=he is not allowed to do so, and therefore I shall not).

18. *He might if he might* (=he is not allowed to do so, and therefore he will not).

19. *He would if he might* (=he is not allowed to do so, and therefore he will not).

20. *He could if he might* (=he is not allowed to do so, and therefore he cannot).

21. *I should* {*if I would* / *if I chose* / *if I liked*} = {I am not willing to do so, and therefore I shall not.

22. *I should if he would* (=he will not, and therefore I shall not).

23. *I should if he should* (=he will not, and therefore I shall not).

24. *I would if he would* (=he will not, and therefore I will not).

25. *I could* {*if I would* / *if I chose* / *if I liked*} = {I am not willing to do so, and therefore I cannot.

26. *I could if he would* (=he will not, and therefore I cannot).

27. *I might* {*if I would* / *if I chose* / *if I liked*} = {I am not willing to do so, and therefore I shall not.

28. *I might if he would* (=he is unwilling to do so, and therefore I shall not).

29 *He might* {*if he would* / *if he chose* / *if he liked*} = {he is unwilling to do so, and therefore he will not.

30. *He could* {*if he would* / *if he chose* / *if he liked*} = {he is unwilling to do so, and therefore he cannot.

31. *I should if I had* (=I have not, and therefore I shall not).

32. *I should if he had* (=he had not, and therefore I shall not).

33. *I would if I had* (=I have not, and therefore I will not).

34. *I would if he had* (=he has not, and therefore I will not).

35. *I could if I had* (=I have not, and therefore I cannot).

36. *I could if he had* (=he has not, and therefore I cannot).

37. *I might if I had* (=I have not, and therefore I shall not).

38. *I might if he had* (=he has not, and therefore I shall not).

39. *He would if he had* (=he has not, and therefore he will not).

40. *He could if he had* (=he has not, and therefore he cannot).

41. *I should if I were* (=I am not, and therefore I shall not).

42. *I should if he were* (=he is not, and therefore I shall not).

43. *I would if I were* (=I am not, and therefore I will not).

44. *I would if he were* (=he is not, and therefore I will not).

45. *I could if I were* (=I am not, and therefore I cannot).

46. *I could if he were* (=he is not, and therefore I cannot).

47. *I might if I were* (=I am not, and therefore I shall not).

48. *I might if he were* (=he is not, and therefore I shall not).

49. *He would if he were* (=he is not, and therefore he will not).

50. *He might if he were* (=he is not, and therefore he will not).

Examples

1. *If I could* write as well as you, *I should* be very glad. 此猶云 I cannot write as well as you, and therefore I shall not be very glad; 見語式一, 則知其解矣: 今一隅既舉, 而三反無難. 故以下例句. 不作註解. 祇書語式第幾已耳.

2. *I would* go to school to-morrow *if I could*, (語式三).

3. *If I could* write better, *I might* obtain a degree, (語式五).

4. *If I could* speak English much better, *I could* be an interpreter, (語式七).

5. *He would* go now *if he could*, (語式九).

6. *If I might* speak with him, *I could* tell him something of importance, (語式十四).

7. *If I might* see him, *I might* obtain his consent, (語式十六).

8. *He might* go *if he might*, (語式十八).

9. *If he would* help me *I should* finish before noon, (語式二二).

10. *I should* be very glad *if he should* come to Foochow next week, (語式二三).

11. *I might* go to Hankow to-morrow *if I liked*, (語式二七).

12. *He could* translate this despatch *if he chose*, (語式三十).

13. *If I had* been in his place, *I should* have paid the money. (語式三一).

14. *If our horse had* not fallen down, *we should* not have missed the train, (語式三二).

15. *I could* have helped you, *if you had* asked me, (語式三六).

16. *If I had* my bow in my hand, *I might* show you (語式三七).

17. *If he had* been killed, *it would* have been better, (語式三九).

18. *If a man had* wings, *he could* fly, (語式四十).

19. *If I were* you, *I should* not buy that watch, (語式四一).

20. *If I were* the teacher, *I would* do so, (語式四三).

以上語式,僅大衍之數,固不能盡,然大綱已具於此矣,善悟者觸類旁通,其應用亦正無窮耳.

B. A Possible Supposition.

所設想之事,在或然或否之間 possibility; 如云 "If he *be* sick, he will not come;" 又 "Unless he *study* hard, he will surely fail;" 又 "Though he *slay* me, I will trust in him;" 皆其例也.

子句用虛擬之現在 Conditional Clause (Present Subj.)	母句用實指語氣 Consequent Clause (Indicative)
If he *be* sick,	he will not come.
Unless he *study* hard,	he will surely fail.
Though he *slay* me,	I will trust in him.

(注意一.) 子句之云謂,意存於現在將來普通三時,則用虛擬之現在 the subjunctive present (亦謂之 the present subjunctive); 如云 "If he *be* really sick, he will not come," 此意存於現在也; 又 "If I *see* a tiger, I shall kill it," 此意存於將來也; 又 "If the line *be bisected* its segment, it will contain a square," 此泛論事理,故稱普通之時也.

(注意二.) 母句之助謂,於第一身用 shall, 於第二三身用 will; 如云 "If I meet him, I *shall know* him at once;" 又 "If you run after two hares, you *will catch* neither;" 是也: 若於第一身用 will, 則含'欲'義, 於第二三身用 shall. 則含'須'義.

(注意三.) 母句之云謂,亦用祈使語氣; 如云 "If thy right eye offend thee, *pluck* it out," 若右目致爾於罪,抉而去之, (以上三例,亦宜注意).

待然子句,其前所用挈合字,古時甚多,今之常用者,僅有 although, except, if, lest, provided, that, though, unless, whether, etc., 等十餘字;如云"*If* the master *say* the crow is white, the servant must not say that it is black;" 又"*Unless* the sky *fall*, we shall catch no larks," (unless 義同 if not, '若非,' '除却,' 皆可譯也); 又"Let no man steal, *though* he *be* poor," (though 字於此,義同 even if. 若用於實指語氣,則含 notwithstanding, 或 nevertheless 之義); 又"*Whether* he *allow* me *or* not, I will go to Peking," (whether 與 or 相應爲用,於此義同 either if—or if, 故此猶云"either if he allow me, or if he not allow me").

論子句之云謂,用實指虛擬之辨.

1. If he *is* sick, he will not come.
2. If he *be* sick, he will not come.

前語之云謂用 is 者,言下無疑,信其固然,故用實指語氣,而後語之云謂用 be 者,言者信其或然,但不敢執定,故用虛擬語氣.雖然,二者爲別甚微,故今法遇此,皆用實指之情.亞氏 Adams 謂今之英語,欲廢虛擬之情,此當指第二義 (a possible supposition) 而言,若夫第一義 (a mere supposition), 必不可廢也.

論子句之云謂,用現在過去之辨.

1. If I *see* a tiger, I shall kill it.
2. If I *should see* a tiger, I shall kill it:

所設想者,意存於將來,則子句之云謂,用虛擬之現在者(如前語 If I see a tiger), 以著言者之意,信多疑少,信多疑少,故今法常用實指語氣,用虛擬之過去者(如後語 If I should see a tiger), 以著言者之意疑多信少,疑多信少,故用虛擬語氣爲較合也.

論母句之云謂,用實指虛擬之辨.

1. If I should see a tiger, I *shall kill* it.
2. If I should see a tiger, I *should kill* it.

已上二語,子句之云謂,同用虛擬(如 If I should see a tiger), 而意義不同者何也.蓋前語母句之云謂用實指者(如 I shall kill it), 以明所待之事,未必皆虛,而後語母句之云謂用虛擬者(如 I should kill it), 以明所待之事,不可爲事實,徒存思想而已,所待之事既非實境,則其效驗,亦托空言,故用虛擬爲宜,總之虛擬之詞,須觀上下文 the context 何如,然後定其意義也.

1. 子句與母句之云謂,皆用實指.

If he *is* sick,	he *will* not *come*.

2. 子句用虛擬之現在,而母句用實指語氣.

If he *be* sick,	he *will* not *come*.
If I *see* a tiger,	I *shall kill* it.

此類子句,今常用實指語氣.

3. 子句用虛擬之過去,而母句用實指語氣.

If I *should see* a tiger, If I *saw* a tiger, If I *were to see* a tiger,	I *shall kill* it.

以上三語同意.子句之云謂,用過去之時而言將來之事者,誌疑 doubt 也.

4. 子句與母句之云謂,皆用虛擬.

If I *should see* a tiger, If I *saw* a tiger, If I *were to see* a tiger,	I *should kill* it.

此類子句,若用實指語氣,便成俚語 a Vulgarism, 此又宜知者.

Subjunctive Mood

Active Voice

Present Indefinite

(發端用 if, that, though, lest, etc., 等字).

Singular		Plural	
1. I 2. Thou 3. He	give	1. We 2. You 3. They	give

現在之時,不論何身何數,云謂字皆用本字,而不變形,此與實指云謂字之 givest, gives 異也.

Present Imperfect.

(發端用 if, that, though, lest, etc., 等字).

1. I 2. Thou 3. He	be giving	1. We 2. You 3. They	be giving

現在之方事,不拘身數,助謂皆用本字,而不變形,此與實指語氣 If I am giving, If thou art giving, If he is giving, If we are giving, etc. 等語異也.

或謂 If I be giving 爲古式之虛擬 the old form of the subjunctive, 而 If I am giving 爲今式之虛擬 the modern form of the subjunctive, 則大錯矣.

Present Perfect

1. I 2. Thou 3. He	have given	1. We 2. You 3. They	have given

現在之旣事,不拘身數,助謂皆用 have, 此與實指語氣之 hast, has 異也.

Present Perfect Continuous

(此不常用)

1. I 2. Thou 3. He	have been giving	1. We 2. You 3. They	have been giving

Past Indefinite

1. Simple Form

(發端用 if, that, though, lest, etc. 等字).

1. I gave 2. Thou gavest 3. He gave	1. We 2. You 3. They	gave

此與實指之過去 the past indicative 相同.

2. Compound Form

A. (發端不用絜合字).

1. I should 2. Thou wouldst 3. He would	give	1. We should 2. You would 3. They would	give

B. (發端用 if, that, lest, etc. 等字).

1. I should 2. Thou shouldst 3. He should	give	1. We 2. You 3. They	should give

Past Imperfect

1. Simple Form

(發端常用 if, that, though, etc. 等字).

1. I were 2. Thou wert 3. He were	giving	1. We 2. You 3. They	were giving

古之英文過去之方事,不拘身數,助謂皆用 were, 而今 thou 用 wert 者,後起之例也.

2. Compound Form

A. (發端不用挈合字).

1.	I should		1.	We should	
2.	Thou wouldst	be giving	2.	You would	be giving
3.	He would		3.	They would	

B. (發端用 if, that, lest, etc. 等字).

1.	I should		1.	We	
2.	Thou shouldst	be giving	2.	You	should be giving
3.	He should		3.	They	

Past Perfect

1. Simple Form

(發端常用 if, though, unless, etc. 等字).

1.	I had		1.	We	
2.	Thou hadst	given	2.	You	had given
3.	He had		3.	They	

此與實指之過去既事 the Past Perfect Indicative 相同.

2. Compound Form

A. (發端不用挈合字).

1.	I should		1.	We should	
2.	Thou wouldst	have given	2.	You would	have given
3.	He would		3.	They would	

B. (發端常用 If, though, unless, etc. 等字).

1.	I should		1.	We	
2.	Thou shouldst	have given	2.	You	should have given
3.	He should		3.	They	

Past Perfect Continuous

(此不常用)

1. Simple Form

1.	I had		1.	We	
2.	Thou hadst	been giving	2.	You	had been giving
3.	He had		3.	They	

2. Compound Form

1.	I should		1.	We should	
2.	Thou wouldst	have been giving	2.	You would	have been giving
3.	He would		3.	They would	

虛擬云謂, 第二身單數加 -est 或 -st 者 (如 gavest, hadst, shouldst, wouldst), 皆後起之例也, 古亦無是.

Passive Voice

Present Indefinite

(發端用 if, that, though, etc. 等字).

1.	I		1.	We	
2.	Thou	be given	2.	You	be given
3.	He		3.	They	

Present Imperfect

(此罕曾用)

(發端用 if, that, though, lest, etc. 等字).

1.	I		1.	We	
2.	Thou	be being given	2.	You	be being given
3.	He		3.	They	

Present Perfect

(發端用 if, that, though, etc. 等字).

1.	I		1.	We	
2.	Thou	have been given	2.	You	have been given
3.	He		3.	They	

Past Indefinite

1. Simple Form

(發端用 if, that, though, etc. 等字).

1.	I were		1.	We	
2.	Thou wert	given	2.	You	were given
3.	He were		3.	They	

2. Compound Form

A. (發端不用挈合字).

1.	I should	be given	1.	We should	be given
2.	Thou wouldst		2.	You would	
3.	He would		3.	They would	

B. 發端若有挈合字,惟第二身單數用 shouldst, 餘則皆用 should).

PAST IMPERFECT

(此罕肯用)

(發端用 if, that, though, etc. 等字).

1.	I were	being given	1.	We	were being given
2.	Thou wert		2.	You	
3.	He were		3.	They	

PAST PERFECT

1. Simple Form

(發端用 if, that, though, etc. 等字).

1.	I had	been given	1.	We	had been given
2.	Thou hadst		2.	You	
3.	He had		3.	They	

2. Compound Form

A. (發端不用挈合字).

1.	I should	have been given	1.	We should	have been given
2.	Thou wouldst		2.	You would	
3.	He would		3.	They would	

B. (發端若有挈合字,惟第二身單數用 shouldst, 餘則皆用 should).

3. Imperative Mood.

祈使語氣(辣丁謂之, Modus imperativus), 所以達言者之願欲也, 蓋心有欲, 而以命人, 如云 "*Take* off your hat;" 或以求人, 如云 "*Lend* me your book;" 馬氏謂之 The Mood of Volition. 非吾所思.

祈使之云謂 Imperative Verb, 其句主皆第二身 (thou, you, or ye), 常不明言; 如云 "*Come* here;" 又 *Open* your eyes, and *look* around you;" 若明言之, 則用於云謂字之後; 如云 "*Go ye*;" 又 "*See you* to your own affairs;" 又 "*Go thou* and *do* likewise."

或曰英之古文, 有用 *thee* 以代 thou 者; 如云 "Haste *thee*;" "Hear *thee*;" "Fare *thee* well;" 是也.

祈使之云謂, 僅有現在一時, 皆用本字而不變形 (如 go, see, come 諸字), 文法家謂之云謂字之根 the root of the verb, 因云謂字各體皆由此而出也.

AFFIRMATIVE FORM

SINGULAR	PLURAL
2nd person. Give (thou).	*2nd person*. Give (ye or you).

肯定語式, 達飭令 a command 規勸 an exhortation 求乞 an entreaty 諸義; 如云 "*Be* a good man," 此飭令也; *Forgive* and *forget*," 此規勸也;" *Give* me some bread," 此求乞也.

OLDER NEGATIVE FORM

2nd person. Give not (thou).	*2nd person*. Give not (ye or you).

MODERN NEGATIVE FORM

2nd person. Do not (thou) give.	*2nd person*. Do not (ye or you) give.

否定語式, 達禁止 a prohibition 之義; 如云 "*Turn* not thou away," 汝不可去; "*Disobey* not your parents," 不可違背父母.

EMPHATIC FORM

2nd person. Do (thou) give.	*2nd person*. Do (ye or you) give.

懇切語式, 常達求乞之義; 如云 "*Do help* to lift this box;" 又 "*Do pity* me."

使所欲之事,涉於第一三身者,於古之英文,則用虛擬語氣;如云"*Confide* we in ourselves alone"(倚信自己),此猶云"Let us confide in ourselves alone;"又"*Laugh those* that can"(任人譏笑),此猶云"Let those laugh who can;"今於詩中猶常用之,特於散文中不數覯耳.他若"*Suffice it*"(如是足矣),猶言"let it suffice;"又"*So be it*"(心願如是),猶言"so let it be;"皆此例也.

今則用及物云謂 let 字,繼之以無定式;'如云"*Let* us pray," let 字爲祈使之云謂,句主 you 字隱不見,而無定式之云謂 (to) pray 與 us 相合爲 let 字之受事,大半文法家以 let 字爲助謂,誤矣.

AFFIRMATIVE FORM

SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person. Let me give.	*1st person.* Let us give.
3rd person. Let him give.	*3rd person.* Let them give.

OLDER NEGATIVE FORM

1st person. Let me not give.	*1st person.* Let us not give.
3rd person. Let him not give.	*3rd person.* Let them not give.

MODERN NEGATIVE FORM

1st person. Do not let me give.	*1st person.* Do not let us give.
3rd person. Do not let him give.	*3rd person.* Do not let them give.

EMPHATIC FORM

1st person. Do let me give.	*1st person.* Do let us give.
3rd person. Do let him give.	*3rd person.* Do let them give.

Hypothetical use

祈使之云謂,有時言設想之事 a supposition;如云"*Resist* the devil, and he will flee from you,"此猶云"If you

resist the devil, he will flee from you,"汝若抵抗魔鬼,彼將離去;又如"*Take* care of the pence, and the pounds will take care of themselves,"此猶云"If you take care of the pence, the pounds will take care of themselves,"若汝惜分金,則兩金自惜.

Absolute use

祈使之云謂,有時無所攝屬而獨用;如云"*Behold*, this dreamer cometh," behold 字乃祈使之云謂,與句中 this dreamer cometh 三字,不相攝屬,故曰獨用.他若"Give me some money, *say*, ten pounds,"請給我約十磅之數;又如云"He had run, *say*, ten miles,"彼走約十里,上二語之 say 字,如此用法,義爲約計,皆無所屬而獨用者.

第六篇 CHAPTER VI

論無定式 1. Infinitives

Infinitives 字, 義猶 unlimited, 無限, 無定, 皆可譯也, 其得名之故, 卽以無身數之變, 無身數之變, 故不能用爲謂語 Predication 也.

無定式之性質, 純然云謂, 故稱曰 Mood, 然其正用 principal use, 則爲名物, 因又謂之 Verbal Noun; 案盎格魯撒遜語, 無定式原有兩形, 一爲 Simple Infinitive, 後有一 an 之尾音, 如 writ-*an* = to write; drinc-*an* = to drink; 二爲 Gerundial Infinitive, 後有 -anne 或 -enne 之尾音, 而前則有 to 字, 如 to writ-*anne*, = to write = for writing; to sow-*enne*, = to sow = for sowing; 此專用於 Dative 之位. 故文法家又謂之 Dative Infinitive, 而彼則用於 Nominative 與 Accusative 之位也.

Nominative and Accusative, writ-*an* = to write (Simple). Dative, to writ-*anne* = for writing (Gerundial). 降而 Gerundial Infinitive 之尾音 e 失去, 如 to writ-anne. 變爲 to writan, 而 Simple Infinitive 之 writan 與其同形, 因誤加 to 字於前, 遂使兩形混合, 故於今僅有一形也.

無定式之性質 Nature of the Infinitive, 無定式之云謂, 當用作名物區別疏狀之時, 其下可得受事補詞以及疏狀之詞, 凡此皆與尋常之名物區別疏狀不同, 以其具有云謂之性質也.

A. 有剛聲柔聲之別; 如云 "*To climb steep hills* requires slow pace at first," (登峭巖者, 始要慢步). 此剛聲之無定式也; "*To be believed* comes from always speaking the truth," (見信於人, 由其常不誑言), 此柔聲之無定式也.

B. 有正說負說之分; 常語 "That is to be," (將來的), "That is to say" (易言之), 此皆正說之語式也; 又 "Not to mention" (不言) "Never to be done" (莫彈), 此皆負說之語式也; 凡疏狀字達負義, 如 never, not 等, 例置於無定式之前, 此又宜知者.

有時無定式置於前, 以達懇切 Emphatic 之意; 如云 "*Do* it you must," 是也.

C. 無定式之云謂, 候變不備, 僅有四式 four forms, 兩爲現在, 兩爲過去, 然究其實, 四式皆言事之成就與否 Completeness or incompleteness, 非專言時也.

1. The Indefinite Form of Infinitive.

現在之無定式; 如 to go, to write, 是也; 文法家常謂之 Present Infinitive.

其用於 shall, will, can, may, must, need, ought 諸字之後, 以言現在或未來之事; 如云 "I *can walk* now;" "He *may go* home to-morrow."

其用於 should, would, could, might 諸字之後, 以言已往之事 past action or event; 如云 "The dog *would come* every day to the door," 此言 past habit 也; "He *could walk* yesterday," 此言 past ability 也; "My father told me that I *might go* yesterday," 此言 past permission 也.

句中之云謂, 無論何時, 其下可用此式; 如云 "He *wishes* to go," "He *wished* to go," 是也.

2. The Perfect Form of Infinitive 既事之無定式; 如 to have gone, to have written, 是也; 文法家常謂之 Perfect Infinitive.

其用於 shall, will 二字之後, 常言將來之既事; 如云 "I *shall have left* before your return;" 又 "The letter *will have been written* by three o'clock."

其用於 can, may, must, need, 諸字之後, 常言往事 past action, 亦言既事 Completed action, 例如:—

He *may have gone* yesterday, (此言往事).

He *may have arrived* already, (此言既事).

(注意) May 字如此用法, 例達 possibility 之義.

He *must have gone* yesterday, (往事).

I *cannot have seen* him before, (往事).

(注意) Must, can 二字於此, 皆達 certainty or inference 之義, 正說用 must, 負說用 can, 此亦前及者.

He *need* not *have gone* yesterday, 已去之意, 見於言外.

If he came yesterday, he *will have seen* my uncle.

(注意) Will have seen 於此, 亦言往事, 義同 saw 字.

Two days ago you *will have received* the letter which I wrote to you a week ago; if you did not receive it, the letter *must have been delayed*, or it *may have been lost*, 上星期曾肅寸楮, 前日計已收到矣, 否則必爲留滯他方, 或付之洪橋, 亦未可知.

其用於 should, would, could, might, ought 諸字之後, 以言未逮之事, 意存於已往; 如云 "I *should have gone* yesterday," 又 "He *would have gone* yesterday," 又 "I *could have gone* yesterday," 又 "He *might have gone* yesterday," 又 "He *ought to have gone* yesterday," 凡此皆謂因有所阻, 故未嘗去也.

其用於過去之云謂 wished, hoped, intended 等字之後, 亦言 遂之事; 如云 "He *wished to have gone* yesterday,"

又 "He *hoped to have gone* yesterday," 又 "He *expected to have gone* yesterday," 凡此皆謂彼本欲去, 因事所阻, 故不果也.

其用於兩用式云謂 said, known, believed, supposed 等字之後, 以言往事; 如云 "He is said *to have gone*," (="It is said that he went,"="They say that he went"), 或云彼已去矣. 他若 "It is believed *to have* often *happened*," 又 "They are supposed *to have lost* their way," 皆此例也.

3. The Imperfect Form of Infinitive, 方事之無定式; 如 to be going, to be writing 是也.

其用於 shall, will, can, may, must, ought 諸字之後, 以言現在或將來之方事; 如云 "He *ought to be writing* now," 又 "He *may be writing* now," 此皆現在之方事也; "I *shall be writing* a letter at ten o'clock to-morrow," 又 "He *ought to be writing* at ten o'clock to-morrow," 此皆將來之方事也.

4. The Perfect Continuous Form of Infinitive.

兼言方既之無定式; 如云 to have been going, to have been writing 是也.

其用於 shall, will 二字之後, 以成將來之兼言方既 Future Perfect Continuous Tense; 如云 "In an hour's time I *shall have been writing* six hours."

其用於 must, ought, need 諸字之後, 以言過去之方事; 如云 "He *ought to have been written* at one o'clock yesterday."

無定式之用法 Uses of the Infinitive.

A. The Simple Infinitive.

無定式之用爲名物,專言其所爲之事 action,或所處之境 state,此與懸名 Abstract Noun 相同,故湼氏謂之 Noun Infinitive,古法前無 to 字,故馬氏謂之 Pure Infinitive,蘇氏謂之 Root Infinitive,今法前有 to 字,蓋變例也.

1. 以爲主名之實字 as a Subject Noun. 例如 "Better *be the head of an ass* than *the tail of a horse*" (甯爲雞口,勿爲牛後),無定式之云謂 be,其前不用 to 字,蓋古法也,此句之主名,乃以 be 字合之補詞 the head of an ass 而成,此名理之句主 Logical Subject 也,名理句主,常兼其屬詞而舉之.若就文字句主 grammatical subject 言之,僅有一 be 字而已,然此不合言者之意,故不確也,than 字之後,本有 be 字,經削不用,其下 the tail of a horse 五字,亦補詞也,此猶云 "*To be the head of an ass* would be better than *to be the tail of a horse.*"

至於今法,其前例用 to 字;如云 "*To err* is human," "*To lie* is wicked," "*To forgive* is wise," 此皆以無定式云謂爲句主也;又如 "*To read well* requires much practice," "*To die for one's country* is noble," "*To loves one's enemy* is a Christian duty," 此皆以無定式仂語爲句主也.

或用 it 字,暫攝主名之位;如云 "*It* is our duty *to forgive*," 此句之眞主 read subject,乃無定式云謂 to forgive,而 it 字不過暫攝其位 temporary subject 而已,此猶云 "*To forgive* is our duty" 也;又如 "*It* is sweet and glorious *to die for one's country*," 此句之眞主,乃無定式仂語 to die for one's country,而 it 字亦暫攝主名,此猶云 "*To die for one's country* is sweet and glorious" 也.

大詩家狹斯丕爾有句云 "*It* (假主) were best not *know* (眞主) myself," 又 "Will *it* (假主) please you *hear* (眞主) me?" 皆此例也,但此類句法,今不復見矣.

2. 以爲受事之實字 as an Object Noun,用於及物云謂 desire, expect, fear, hope, intend, like, love, resolve, want, wish 等字之後;如云 "I expected *to succeed*," "A good man does not fear *to die*," "I intend *to go*," "I love *to learn*," 此皆以無定式云謂爲受事也;以下三語,則以無定式仂語爲受事;如云 "I desire *to be virtuous*," 此無定式 to be 帶區別補詞 virtuous 爲仂語也;"I like *to walk fast*," 此無定式 to walk 帶疏狀 fast 字爲仂語也;"I hope *to see you*," 此無定式 to see 帶受事 you 爲仂語也.

用於不全云謂 shall, will, can, may, must, ought 等字之後;如云 "Thou shalt not *kill*," "I will not *steal*," "I must *go*," 此皆以無定式云謂爲受事也;又如 "I can not *do this*," "You may *go home*," "You ought *to do this*," 此皆以無定式仂語爲受事也.

案 shall, will 等字如此用法,義皆及物 transitive,故其後之無定式,乃其受事,馬氏,蘇氏,湼氏諸大家皆主此說,(餘見三篇).

用於 had better, had rather, had sooner, had as lief 等語之後;如云 "You had better *go home*," "I had rather *die* than *suffer*," "I had sooner *run* than *walk*," "I had as lief *sell my house* as not," 皆其例也. 案馬氏謂 had 字如此用法,爲不完謂語之云謂 Verb of Incomplete Predication,其後之 better, rather, lief 等字爲補詞,而無定式爲受事也,(餘見三篇).

用於介系 about, but, for 等字之後.

About.

1. I was about *to go.*
2. I am about *to write a letter.*
3. When a bird is about *to die*, its notes are mournful, (鳥之將死, 其鳴也哀).

凡無定式云謂 (如 to go, to die) 或仂語 (如 to write a letter), 用於 to be about (將) 之後, 皆為 about 字之受事, 其前例有 to 字.

But.

1. She does nothing but *cry*, (惟哭而已).
2. They desire nothing but *to succeed*, (惟冀其成功耳).
3. I can not but *admire his courage*, (吾不能不贊其勇).

凡無定式云謂 (如 cry, to succeed) 或仂語 (如 admire his courage), 用於 nothing but (惟, 無非), can not but (不能不) 之後, 皆為 but 字 (=except, besides) 之受事, 而 to 字之用與否, 視乎其前之云謂字為 do 與否, 使其云謂為 do 字, 則 to 字不用, 如第一句是也, 使不為 do 字, 則 to 字又用, 如第二句是也, 第三句之云謂, 本為 do 字, 故 to 字不用, 此猶云 "I can not do anything but admire his courage."

For.

古之英文, 無定式之前, 常用介系 for 字; 如云 "What went ye out *for to see*?" 無定式云謂 to see, 為 for 字之受事, 故視同名物; 但今法不用 for 字; 如云 "He came *to see you*," 無定式仂語 to see you, 言其所以來, 故今為疏狀字用, 而古為名物字用者, 以有 for 字攝起也.

然 for 字與無定式之間, 隔之以名物或稱代, 法又可用; 如云 "*For you to act so* is foolish" (使子而為此, 愚矣), 此猶云 "That *you act so* is foolish," 二句義同而文異, 蓋前句以仂語 for you to act so 為句主, 後句以子句 you act so 為句主故也. 已上二句, 皆可用 it 字代其句主; 如云 "*It* is foolish *for you to act so*," 此以 it 字代仂語 for you to act so 也; 又如云 "*It* is foolish that *you act so*," 此以 it 字代子句 you act so 也.

3. 以為間接謂語 as an Indirect Predicate.

用於及物云謂之後, 與名物或稱代相合而為受事; 如云 "England expects *every man to do his duty*," (英望人人盡其義務). 若但云 England expects every man, 聞者不知所謂, 故 expects 字之受事, 不僅 every man 二字, 必兼舉間接謂語 to do his duty, 而後受事之位始全, 言者之意乃達. 他若 "We behold *the fish rise*," "We felt *the earth tremble*," "We hear *him sing*," "Let *us pray*," "Make *the bell ring*," 皆此例也.

無定式用於 behold, bid, fell, hear, let, make, see, watch 等字之後, 例不用 to, 此與用於 shall, will, can, may 等字之後相同也.

4. 以為云謂字之補詞 as a complement to the Verbs.

用於助謂或不完云謂之後; 如云 "I do not *know*," "I shall *go* home to-morrow," "He will *go* to Shanghai next week," 此皆助謂之補詞也; 又如 "He appears *to be a wise man*," "To see is *to believe*," 此皆不完云謂之補詞也.

(注意). 凡於云謂 assist, desist, insist, persist, hinder, prevent 等字之後, 例用虛字實用 Gerund, 不用無定式; 如云 "He assisted *in doing evil*," 不云 to do evil; 又 "To desist

from fighting," 不云 to fight; 又 "He insisted *on going at once,*" 不云 to go at once; 又 "He persisted *in going there,*" 不云 to go there; 又 "He hindered (or prevented) me *from going.*" 不云 to go; 此又宜知者.

B. The Qualifying Infinitive

無定式之爲區別或疏狀用者,大抵言事物之緣由 purpose 之原因 cause 之效驗 result, 馬氏謂之 Prepositional Infinitive, 以前例用 to 字, 大半文法家謂之 Gerundial Infinitive, 案 Gerundial 之稱, 本指爲名物用也,故不若用涅氏 Qualifying 之名爲愈.

1. 作區別字用 as an Adjective.

用以形容名物, 文法家謂之 attributive use; 如云 "The world *to come,*" 猶云 "The *coming* world" (未來世界); "Time *to spare,*" 猶云 "*Unoccupied* time" (閒時), 他若 "A house *to let;*" "A nut *to crack*" (難解問題); "Other fish *to fry*" (尚有他事); 皆此例也.

使無定式之云謂, 義不及物, 其下例有介系字; 如云 "A chair *to sit on*" 是也.

用以補足謂語, 文法家謂之 Predicative use; 如云 "He is *to blame,*" 無定式 to blame (應責, 有罪), 義同 to be blamed 或 blameworthy, 此猶云 "He is *blameworthy;*" 又如 "Your mistake is *to be deplored,*" 無定式 to be deplored (可悲, 可憫), 義同 deplorable, 此猶云 "Your mistake is *deplorable*" 也.

案 is to be 一語, 義同 will be, must be, 譯言 (可, 必, 當).

2. 作疏狀字用 as an Adverb.

疏明云謂字 qualifying a Verb, 例如:—

(*a*) I attend school *to learn.*

無定式 to learn, 言明所以到 attend 之緣由, 古法前有 for 字, 今字削而意存, 已前及矣, 學者遇此, 易與間接謂語相混, 然而無難辨也, 蓋此句之義, 同於 "I attend school that (so that, in order that) I may learn," 而前句 "England expects every man to do his duty," 其義同於 "England expects that every man does his duty" 也.

(*b*) He wept *to see that horrid sight.*

無定式仂語 to see that horrid sight, 言明所以哭之原因也.

(*c*) You will just be cutting off your nose *to spite your face,* (將因刖鼻之故, 致毀爾容, 意謂將因任性之故, 以致自傷).

無定式仂語 to spite your face, 言明刖之效果如何也.

疏明區別字 qualifying an Adjective, 例如:—

(*a*) He is apt *to learn.*

無定式云謂 to learn 言其於何 in what respect 而善 apt 也.

(*b*) I am sorry *to hear this.*

無定式仂語 to hear this, 言其爲何 for what purpose 而憂 sorry 也.

區別字之帶有介系者, 其下例用虛字實用; 如云 "To be *ambitious of excelling,*" 不云 ambitious to excel; 又 "I am *confident of winning,*" 不云 confident to win; 又 "He is *fond of reading,*" 不云 fond to read 也.

疏明疏狀字 qualifying an Adverb, 例如:—

(*a*) The child is large enough *to travel alone*.

Enough 字於此, 常含(合度, 適可)之義. 無定式仂語 to travel alone 疏明 enough 字, 言於何而適可也.

(*b*) She is too pale *to be beautiful*.

Too 字於此, 常含(有餘, 不足)之義, 無定式仂語 to be beautiful, 疏明 too 字, 言於何而不足也.

C. Independent use of Infinitives.

1. 無定式無所攝屬而獨用; 如云 "*To be frank*, I do not believe it," 直言之, 吾不信也; " Marley was dead, *to begin with*, 吾首言之, 馬黎死矣; " *To sum up*, he is a scoundrel," 總言之, 彼賤夫也; " He is, *to speak plainly*, a thief," 明言之, 彼盜也; " *To tell the truth*, I was discouraged," 實情告汝, 我氣沮矣; 大抵無定式如此用法, 皆疏明全句大意, 其用同於疏狀, 但與句中諸字, 皆無所屬, 故曰獨用, 列於句之首尾中間, 皆合法也.

常用之無定式仂語, 開列於下.

To be brief, 略言之.
To be candid, 直言之.
To be frank, 同上
To be short, 約言之.
To begin with (=I say firstly), 首言之.
To conclude (=I say lastly), 終言之.
To speak plainly, 明言之.
To sum up, 總言之.
To say the least, 简言之.

To say the truth
To confess the truth
To tell the truth
To be sincere
To do one justice
} 實言之.

2. 無定式獨用, 以爲嗟嘆之詞, 常言思慮不及之事; 如云 "*To think* what diligence he must have used!" 此猶云 "*It is not easy to think* what diligence he must have used" 也. 案湟氏文法, 亦有此類句法, 如 "*To suppose* that he could be pardoned!" "*To think* that he told so many lies!" 是也, 但此乃檃句, 當補敘之, 使學者易於領悟, 而湟氏缺焉, 此學者之不幸也, 吾擬以 it is not easy 或 it is absurd 等句補之, 不知何如.

有時並無定式而削之, 更難了了; 如云 "That ever this should be!" 猶云 "*To think* that ever this should be!" 又如 " He to do something!" 猶云 "*To think* that he should do something!" 又如 " He, find pleasure in doing good!" 猶云 "*To think* that he should find pleasure in doing good!" 凡此皆言出人意料之事也.

論虛字實用 2. Gerunds

由云謂轉成之名物, 謂之 Gerund, 由云謂轉成之區別, 謂之 Participle, 於古英文, Gerund 有 -ung 之尾聲, 而 Participle 有 -ende 之尾聲, 二者之形, 絕不相同, 如:

Gerund	writ-ung
Participle	writ-ende

降而兩形相混, 漸合爲一, 如:

Gerund	writing
Participle	writing

二者之別,古以變形 Inflection,今以結構 Construction,如:

Writing is useful.	(Gerund)
I am *writing*.	(Participle).

Gerund 以 -ing 爲尾聲者,可用爲句主,爲受事,爲補詞,此與 Noun-Infinitive 一例,凡由及物云謂轉來者,其下可得受事,由不完云謂轉來者,其下可得補詞,故 Gerund 爲半虛半實 partly a Verb and partly a Noun,總而言之,Gerund 與 Noun-Infinitive 皆居名物之位(如居主名之位,受事之位),而含云謂之質也(如其下可得受事補詞之類).

虛字實用之性質 Nature of the Gerund.

A. Gerund 由及物云謂轉來者,其下可有受事;如云"We escaped by *swimming the river*; swimming 爲 by 之受事,故曰居名物之位,其下可得受事 river,故曰含云謂之質。案名理言之,則 swimming the river 三字,爲 by 之受事也.

B. Gerund 由不及物云謂轉來者,其下可有補詞(如區別補詞,名物補詞之類)可有受事(如同原受事疏狀受事之類);如云"I regretted *being late*," 此以 late 爲 being 之區別補詞也;又如"He is fond of *having fought a good fight*," 此以 fight 字爲 having fought 之同原受事也.

C. Gerund 之前後,可用疏狀字;如云"He was punished for *not trying*," 此加疏狀字 not 於前也;又如"This *gathering together* was called a League," 此加疏狀字 together 於後也.

D. Gerund 有四式,兩爲施事,兩爲受事.

1 The Present or Continuous Form of Active Gerund, 剛聲方事之

此由云謂字加 -ing 而成者;如云"He was punished for *stealing*" 是已.

2. The Perfect Form of Active Gerund, 剛聲既事之式.

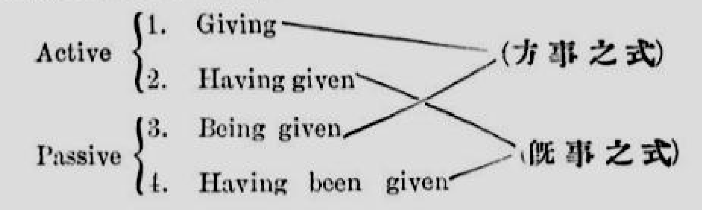
Having (既事之助)之後,繼之以過去兩用式 Past Participle,則成既事之式;如云"He was punished for *having been* tardy."

3. The Present or Continuous Form of Passive Gerund, 柔聲方事之式.

Being (柔聲之助)之後,繼之以受事兩用式 Passive Participle,則成柔聲方事之式;如云"*Being deceived* makes me distrustful.

4. The Perfect Form of Passive Gerund, 柔聲既事之式.

Having (既事之助) been (柔聲之助)之後,繼之以受事兩用式,則成柔聲既事之式;如云"He complained of *having been treated* badly.



虛字實用之用法 Uses of the Gerund.

A. 爲云謂字之主名 the Subject to a Verb;如云"*Writing* is my favorite occupation"(吾有書癖),此以單字 Writing 爲句主也;又"*Early rising* promotes health," 此以 rising 合之疏狀字 early 爲句主也;又"*Making tables* is carpenters' work," 此句之主名,乃以 making 合之受事 tables 而成之也.

B. 爲及物云謂之受事 the Object to a Verb; 如云 "I like *reading*," 此以 reading 爲 like 之受事也; 又 "I like *reading history*," 此以 history 爲 reading 之受事, 而 reading history 二字, 又爲 like 之受事也.

C. 爲不完云謂之補詞 the Complement to a Verb; 如云 "Seeing is *believing*," 此以 believing 爲 is 之補詞也; 又 "His almost constant habit was *sleeping*," 此以 sleeping 爲 was 之補詞也.

D. 其前可用各種之介系字; 例如:

1. "He spoke to me *about sending an answer immediately*," 此用於 about 之後也.
2. "He is clever *at teaching geometry*," 此用於 at 之後也.
3. "He escaped *by crossing the river*," 此用於 by 之後也.
4. "*Besides speaking*, he can also write English," 此用於 besides 之後也.
5. "He was arrested *for stealing*," 此用於 for 之後也.
6. "He hindered me *from going*," 此用於 from 之後也.
7. "The train was late *in arriving*," 此用於 in 之後也.
8. "He was sent *on accomplishing it*," 此用於 on 之後也.
9. "He is fond *of studying*," 此用於 of 之後也.
10. "He failed *through attempting too much*," 此用於 through 之後也.

他若 "There is some ill *a-brewing*" (危機已伏), 又如 "This set him *a-thinking* (令人思索), 皆此例也; 蓋 a-brewing 猶言 on brewing, 而 a-thinking 猶言 to thinking 也.

案 a 字如此用法, 於英文甚少, 於法文甚多, 因法文之 à 字, 乃爲介系; 其義猶英文之 at, in, on, to, etc. 等字.

E. 其前可用主物稱代 Prossessive Pronoun (如 my, your, his 等字); 如云 "*His smoking opium* is the cause of *his being so poor*," (致貧之原因, 在於嗜煙), smoking 由及物云謂轉來, 故有受事 opium, 而 being 由不完云謂轉來, 故有補詞 so poor, smoking opium 合爲一詞, 而 being so poor 亦合爲一詞, 其用皆同名物, 故其前可用 his 也, 他若 "This is a work of *my doing*," 此用於 my 之後也; "He spoke of *your coming*," 此用於 your 之後也; "I like *his singing*," 此用於 his 之後也.

其前亦可用名物字在主物之位 Possessive Noun 者; 如云 "I apologize for my *son's being* so rude," 吾之謝罪, 以吾兒無禮故.

A Gerund or a Verbal Noun.

Gerund 爲半虛半實之字, 至失其云謂之性質, 則純然 a Noun 矣, 故其字縱由及物云謂轉來, 其下亦不得受事之名物, 此與尋常懸名無異.

1. Verbal Noun 可用爲衆數 plural; 如云 "The thief is to have three *beatings*" 是也.
2. 其前可用區別字; 如云 "This is a *fine building*" 是也.

於 Gerund 用疏狀字, 於 Verbal Noun 用區別字, 例如; "I am engaged in *carefully reading* a book," 此用 carefully, 以 reading 爲 Gerund 故; 又 "I am engaged in the *careful reading* of a book," 此用 careful, 以 reading 爲 Verbal Noun 故.

3. 其前可用指件之字 an article; 如云 "I heard *a clapping* of hands" 是也.

大半文法家謂 Verbal Noun (指其有 -ing 之尾聲者), 其前例有指件字 the, 其後例有介系字 of, 否則爲

Gerund, 例如 "The *making* of tables is carpenters' work," 此 making 爲 Verbal Noun; 又 "*Making* tables is carpenters' work," 此 making 爲 Gerund; 如此判別, 固爲盡美, 然有時其前有 the 而後無 of, 此果爲 Gerund 乎, 抑爲 Verbal Noun 乎, 雖涅氏大家, 亦莫能定, 故吾以爲其前有指件之字, 卽可定其爲 Verbal Noun, 至於其後之 of 有無, 非所論也.

論兩用式. 3. Participles

Participle 之以 -ing 爲尾聲者 (此與 Gerund 之以 -ing 爲尾聲者, 形同而用異), 謂之現在式 Present Participle, 又謂之方事式 Imperfect Participle, 如 loving, writing 是已; 其以 -d, -t, -n 等收聲者, 謂之過去式 Past Participle, 又謂之既事式 Perfect Participle, 如 loved, lent, written 是已; 學者須知此所謂現在式過去式者, 非言其時, 乃辨其形耳.

兩用式之性質. Nature of the Participle.

A. 兩用式由及物云謂轉來者, 有施受之別, 故現在式又謂之施事式 Active Participle, 過去式又謂之受事式 Passive Participle, 如云 "a *loving* child," 猶云 "a child who loves others," 此 loving 明名物 child 爲施事者也; 又如云 "a *loved* child," 猶云 "a child whom others love," 此 loved 明名物 child 爲受事者也.

B. 現在兩用式, 由及物云謂轉來者, 其下例有受事, 一名物可也, 一稱代可也, 一仂語亦可也, 一子句亦可也, 此與尋常之及物云謂相同; 如云 "*Seeing the tumult*, I went out," 此以名物 tumult 爲受事也; "*Seeing him* in the garden, I went in to speak to him," 此以稱代 him 爲受事

也; "*Believing that he would return*, I waited," 此以子句 that he would return 爲受事也.

C. 現在兩用式, 由不及物云謂轉來者, 其下可得補詞 (如區別名物之類) 或受事 (如同原疏狀之類); 如云 "*Being very ill*, he can not come to school," 此 ill 爲 being 之區別補詞也; "We saw him *fighting a great battle*," 此 battle 爲 fighting 之同原受事也.

D. 名物或稱代, 與兩用式相連, 成一仂語 Participle phrase, 獨用而無所屬; 如云 "*Day dawning* (兩用式仂語), we arose;" 就實際上言之, 兩用式仂語疏狀 arose 字, 言其何時起也, 若就文字上言之, 則兩用式仂語與 we arose 二字, 不相攝屬, 故稱獨用 absolute.

今之英文, 獨用之名物或稱代, 例居主名之位 Nominative Case; 如云 "*I being sick*, the doctor was sent for once," I 字於此, 謂之主名獨用 Nominative absolute, 蓋與正句之專屬云謂 (was sent) 無涉也. 其在上古英文 (盎格魯撒遜語), 本用 Dative Case, 在中古英文, 則用 Objective Case 爲常, 大詩家 Milton 有句云 "*Him destroyed*, all this will soon follow" (嚴譯使人而毀, 則世界之毀將不期而自至, 見英文漢詁第一百四十頁), him 字於此, 謂之受事獨用 Objective Absolute, 或曰 him 字實爲 Dative Case 也. 他若 "*Us dispossessed*," 猶云 "We dispossessed;" 又 "*Him speaking*," 猶云 "He speaking;" 皆其例也, 然如此結構, 於今罕見.

或兩用式無主名而獨用, 如云 "*Granting this* what follows?" (縱教如此, 何害之有); 兩用式如此用法, 謂之無主獨用 Impersonal Absolute.

或兩用式之云謂,隱而不見, Milton 有句云 "Adam, wedded to another Eve, shall live with her enjoying, *I* (*being*) *extinct*," (吾夫又娶一人,必與其偕老,則我休矣).

E. 兩用式之云謂,全式列下:

Participle formed from an Intransitive Verb.

1 Present or Imperfect (例加 -ing 之尾聲).

(*a*) "I saw a boy *running*," 此現在式也.

(*b*) "*Walking* along the street, I met an old friend," 此方事式也.

2. Past or Perfect. (以 -d, -t, -n 等收聲).

"It's a *gone* goose with anyone,"(早已無望).

凡由不及物云謂轉來之過去式,若用爲區別,例置名物之前;如云 "A *fallen* angel" (魔鬼)是也. 然有時亦用於名物之後;如云 "In times *past*" 是已,但此例絕少,不可爲據.

3. Compound Perfect { (*a*) General Form (Having + Past Participle); (*b*) Progressive Form (Having been + Present Participle) }

"*Having worked* all day, we were tired," 此以 day 字爲疏狀受事也.

Participle formed from a Transitive Verb.

Active.

1. Present or Imperfect (例加 -ing 之尾聲).

(*a*) "*Hearing* the noise, I went to the window," 此現在式也.

(*b*) "The steamer, *giving* out a great deal of smoke, came slowly up the river," 此方事式也.

以上二語之兩用式云謂 (hearing, giving), 皆含施事之意 Active Sense.

2. Past (Wanting) (缺)

3. Compound Perfect { (*a*) General Form. (Having + Past Participle). (*b*) Progressive Form. (Having been + Present Participle). }

(*a*) "*Having washed* his hands, he began to write," (盥手之後,彼乃作書); 此猶云 "After he had washed his hands, he began to write."

(*b*) "The student, *having been spending* all his times to arithmetic for six months, has forgotten his English," (因專攻算術半年,致忘英語); 此猶云 "The student has forgotten his English, because he has been spending all his times to arithmetic."

Passive

1. Present. (Being + Past Participle).

"*Being seen* by me, the thief immediately ran away," (爲我所見,賊卽遁去), being 字於此,用同助詞,以爲受事之號; 此猶云 "The thief immediately ran away when he was seen by me."

2. Past. (以 -d, -t, -n 等收聲).

(*a*) "The bear, badly *wounded*, fled to the woods," (重創之熊,遁入森林); 此猶云 "The bear which was badly wounded, fled to the woods."

(*b*) "A *wounded* man" (受傷之人), 此猶云 "A man who is wounded."

凡由及物云謂轉來之過去式,無論用於名物前後,皆含受事之意 Passive Sense.

3. Compound Perfect { 1. General Form. (Having been + Past Participle). 2. Progressive Form. (Wanting). }

"The enemy, *having been defeated*, withdrew," (敗後敵軍退回); 此猶云 "The enemy withdrew, after he had been defeated."

Having been 之後 (1) 繼之以過去式者, 如上云 "Having been defeated" 是已, 此 having 爲旣事之助, been 爲柔聲之助, 二者合成柔聲之旣事也; (2) 其繼之以現在式者, 如上云 "Having been spending all his times to arithmetic" 是已. 此 having 爲旣事之助, been 爲方事之助, 二者相合, 兼言方旣之事 Perfect and Progressive 也

兩用式之用法 Uses of the Participle.

二三云謂, 或平列, 或相屬, 殊爲平衍, 故以其中之最緊要者, 用專屬云謂 Finite Verb, 其餘無甚緊要者, 用兩用式, 此通例也.

EXAMPLES

1. A cat *met* a fox in the wood, *spoke* to him and *said* "Good morning, dear Mr. Fox."

此句三云謂字 (met, spoke, said) 平列, 皆爲過去之時, 文法家遇此, 謂之時複 Repetition of a Tense, 必以其中之一二云謂, 轉爲兩用式則文不平衍矣.

2. A cat, *meeting* a fox in the wood, spoke to him and said "Good morning, dear Mr. Fox."

此以 met 字轉爲兩用式也.

3. A cat met a fox in the wood, and, *speaking* to him, said "Good morning, dear Mr. Fox."

此以 spoke 字轉爲兩用式也.

4. A cat met a fox in the wood and spoke to him, *saying* "Good morning, dear Mr. Fox."

此以 said 字轉爲兩用式也.

5. *Meeting a fox in the wood*, a cat spoke to him and said "Good morning, dear Mr. Fox."

此以兩用式仂語置於句首也.

6. A cat, *meeting a fox in the wood and speaking to him*, said "Good morning, dear Mr. Fox."

此以 met 與 spoke 二字轉爲兩用式, 合成一仂語也.

7. *Meeting a fox in the wood and speaking to him*, a cat said "Good morning, dear Mr. Fox."

此以合成之兩用式仂語置於句首也.

8. *Meeting a fox in the wood*, a cat, *speaking to him*, said "Good morning, dear Mr. Fox."

此以合成之兩用式仂語, 分而爲二, 一置句首, 一置句中.

9. A cat, *meeting a fox in the wood*, spoke to him, *saying* "*Good morning, dear Mr. Fox.*"

此以 met 與 said 二字轉爲兩用式, 分前後兩仂語.

10. *Meeting a fox in the wood*, a cat spoke to him, *saying* "*Good morning, dear Mr. Fox.*"

此以一仂語置句首, 一仂語置句中也.

十句文異而意同, 學者習玩, 則知兩用式之用法矣.

A. Used as an Adjective.

兩用式之所以得名, 卽以兼區別之用, 故謂之 Verbal Adjectives 此與尋常區別 Common Adjectives 不同, 以其具有云謂之性質也.

1. 兩用式加於名物, 約有四義:

(*a*) 言其行爲 action; 如云 "A *loving* son," 愛親之子 "A *talking* bird," 解語之鳥.

(*b*) 言其慣習 habit; 如云 "A *retired* man," 退隱之人; "An *out-spoken* man," 直言之人.

(*c*) 言其境詣 state or condition; 如云 "A *dying* man," 垂死之人; "A *sleeping* child," 方睡之孩.

(*d*) 言其性質 quality or character; 如云 "A *dreaded* hour," 可畏之時; "A *striking* likeness," 酷肖之相.

2. 兩用式作區別字, 常含 who, which 之義; 如云 "A *loved* child," 此猶云 "A child whom others love" 也; 又 "A *running* stream," 此猶云 "A stream which is always running" 也.

3. 兩用式加於名物, 無論在前在後, 其中不隔之以云謂者, 謂之直接用法 Direct or Attributive Use; 如云 "An *acting* consul," "A bird *flying* through the air," 此皆直接也. 若加於名物之後, 隔之以云謂字 (如 be, become 之類) 者, 謂之間接用法 Indirect or Predicative Use; 如云 "The bird is *flying*," "The table is very well *made*," 此皆間接也.

4. 兩用式有程度之差 Degrees of Comparison, 此又與尋常區別相同; 如云 "A man of *more striking* appearance I never saw," 此較勝程度 Comparative 也; 又如 "There is the *most finished* picture in the collection," 此尤最程度 Superlative 也.

B. Used as an Adverb.

兩用式作疏狀字用, 則言時間原因等:

1. 言其時間 time, 常含 when, while, after 等義; 如云 "*Walking along the street* (仂語), I met an old friend," 此猶云 "When I was walking along the street (子句), etc.," 設文法

家遇此, 必以爲疏狀子句, 而兩用式仂語, 即由子句轉來, 故其用亦同疏狀, 言其何時遇 met 也.

2. 言其原因 cause or reason, 常含 as, because, for 等義; 如云 "*Being very ill*, he cannot come to school," (因病甚重, 不能來學) 此猶云 "As (=because) he is very ill, etc." 也.

3. 言待然之事 condition, 常含 if 之義; 如云 "*Turning to the left*, you will find the place you want," (汝若左轉, 則尋得汝所欲到之地), 此猶云 "If you turn to the left, etc.," 也.

4. 言縱予之事 concession, 常含 although, though 之義; 如云 "*Admitting* (=*granting*) *what you say*, I still think that you made a mistake," (縱教所言是實, 吾終以汝爲過), 此猶云 "Though I admit what you say, etc.," 也.

C. Used as Part of a Verb.

1. 云謂字言方事之各候 tenses, 皆於 to be (變體) 之後, 繼之以方事式而成之.

EXAMPLES

	To be (變體)	方事式 (例以 -ing 收聲)
I	*am*	giving
I	*was*	giving
I	*shall be*	giving

注意

To be + Imperfect Participle = Imperfect Tenses.

2. 云謂字言既事之各候, 皆於 to have (變體) 之後, 繼之以既事式而成之.

EXAMPLES

	To have (變體)	既事式 (以 -d, -t, -n 收聲)
I	*have*	given
I	*had*	given
I	*shall have*	given

注意

To have+Perfect Participle=Perfect Tenses.

3. 柔聲之云謂,無論何情何候,皆於 to be 之後,繼之以受事式而成之.

EXAMPLES

To be (變體)		受事式(與旣事式相同)
I	*am*	given
I	*was*	given
I	*shall be*	given

注意

To be+Passive Participle=Passive Tenses.

總而言之, to be 與 to have 之用變體,其故有二,一以別身,一以言時;如云"I *am* giving," am 字於此,一明何主之爲第一身,二明方事之爲現在;又如"He *has* given," has 字於此,一明何主之爲第三身,一明旣事之爲現在.

D. Used as a Noun.

兩用式作名物字用;如云"*Boldly ventured* is half done,"(冒險鼓勇而前,已得成功之半),此以 boldly ventured 爲主名也;又如"Let *bygones* be *bygones*,"(旣往不咎),此以 bygones 爲受事也.

E. Used as a Preposition.

1. During, concerning, excepting, etc., 等字,皆現在兩用式,因常用爲介系字,遂忘其祖矣.

(*a*) 其後之名物,卽爲受事;如云"He spoke *concerning virtue*," 此 virtue 卽 concerning 之受事也;餘可類推.

Concerning 爲 concern 之現在式
Considering 爲 consider 之現在式
Regarding 爲 regard 之現在式
Respecting 爲 respect 之現在式
Touching 爲 touch 之現在式
} 說及,至於

Barring 爲 bar 之現在式
Excepting 爲 except 之現在式
Saving 爲 save 之現在式
} 除却,除非

(*b*) 其後之名物,乃爲主名;如云"During the night," 此猶云"The night during or lasting;" night 字如此用法,文法家謂之 Nominative absolute (說見前).

During 爲 dure 之現在式
Pending 爲 pendere 之現在式
} 際,當

Notwithstanding (=not+withstanding) 雖有.

(*c*) 現在式有與 to, of 等字連用而成介系者,如 according to (照)(按), owing to (因)(以), talking of (論及)(至於),是也.

2. Pass 之過去式,今用 passed, 而古之過去式 past, 則用爲介系字;如云"It is *past three o'clock*," 已過三小時矣.

F. Used as a Conjunction.

兩用式作聯合字用;如云"*Provided* he confess his fault, I will pardon him," 彼若認罪,吾則宥之;又如"Wherefore come ye to me, *seeing* ye hate me?" 爾曹旣恨我矣,今來見,何故哉.

G. Used as an Interjection.

兩用式作嗟嘆字用;如云"*Be gone!*"(去罷),此呵叱之詞也;"*Be hanged!*"(可惜),此咒詛之詞也;"*Have done!*"(不可),此禁止之詞也.

Three Verbals Compared.

無定式虛字實用兩用式三者(或謂之 Three Verbals) 之性質用法, 既分論於前矣, 茲再將三者相同之點, 比較於下, 使學者易於領悟, 故所言多與前論複也.

1. Nature of Three Verbals.

若由及物云謂轉來者, 其下可得受事之名物.

(a) Inf. 如 "*To love one's enemy* is a Christian duty," 此 enemy 字爲無定式 to love 之受事也.

(b) Ger. 如 "*Picking berries* is a pleasant work," 此 berries 字爲虛字實用 picking 之受事也.

(c) Part. 如 "*Hearing a noise*, I went to the window," 此 noise 字爲兩用式 hearing 之受事也.

其由不及物云謂轉來者, 或獨用, 或帶屬詞.

(a) Inf. 如 "*To lie* is wicked."

(b) Ger. 如 "*Singing* is taught."

(c) Part. 如 "I saw a boy *running away*."

2. Forms of Three Verbals.

無定式之前, 加助謂 to have 或 to be, 虛字實用與兩用式之前, 加助謂 having 或 being 者, 謂之繁式 Compound Form.

(a) Inf. 如 "The professor was said *to have traveled* all over the country."

(b) Ger. 如 "I was charged for *having written* the letter."

(c) Part. 如 "The town *being relieved*, the enemy raised the siege."

其前不加助謂者, 謂之簡式 Simple Form.

(a) Inf. 如 "Better *be* with the dead."

(b) Ger. 如 "He is fond of *studying*."

(c) Part. 如 "We heard the birds *singing*."

3. Voices of Three Verbals.

Active.

(a) Inf. 如 "He toils *to earn* a living."

(b) Ger. 如 "*Smoking* is injurious to health."

(c) Part. 如 "I saw a boy *flying* a kite."

Passive.

(a) Inf. 如 "*To be believed* comes from always speaking the truth."

(b) Ger. 如 "He complained of *having been treated* badly."

(c) Part. 如 "The bear, badly *wounded*, fled to the woods."

4. Uses of Three Verbals.

Used as a Noun.

無定式與虛字實用二者多用爲名物字, 故有 Verbal Nouns 之稱, 而兩用式如此用法甚少.

(a) Inf. 如 "*To err* is human."

(b) Ger. 如 "*Skating* is valuable exercise."

(c) Part. 如 "We cannot undo *the past*," (往者不及追).

Used as an Adjective.

無定式與兩用式用爲區別字者多, 而虛字實用如此用法甚罕.

(a) Inf. 如 "A house *to let*."

(b) Ger. 如 "A *hunting* season," (狩獵之時); "A *mowing* machine," (割草之器).

案 "A hunting season," 猶云 "A season for hunting;" 又 "A mowing machine," 猶云 "A machine for mowing;" 此可證 hunting 與 mowing 二字, 皆虛字實用也.

(*c*) Part. 如 "A *loving* child," 又 "A *running* stream."

案 "A loving child," 猶云 "A child who loves others;" 又 "A running stream," 猶云 "A stream which is always running;" 此可證loving與running二字，皆兩用式也.

Used as an Adverb.

(*a*) Inf. 如 "He came *to learn*," 此 to learn 疏狀 came，言其所以來也.

(*b*) Ger. (wanting).

(*c*) Part. 如 "*Passing* rich," 猶言 "Very rich."

總之，兩用式用處最多，無定式次之，虛字實用又次之，此三者關於英文甚鉅，學者宜留意焉.

第七篇 CHAPTER VII

論候 Tense

英文之 Tense 字，原於拉丁之 tempus，正譯爲候，候變關於云謂亦鉅矣，故德文謂 Verb 爲 "zeitwort," 猶言 Time-word 也.

英文云謂之 Tenses，以時爲經，以事爲緯，時三事四，合成十有二候，或變其本體 by means of Inflection，或助以他謂 with the help of Auxiliaries，皆視而可識也.

時之大別有三，謂之 Three Primary Tenses，卽現在 Present 過去 Past 將來 Future 是也，學者須知所謂現在者，皆以言時爲準，使時方亭午而曰現在，則現在爲亭午，使時方夜半而曰現在，則現在爲夜半也.

事之細別有四，卽方事 Imperfect 旣事 Perfect 不論方旣 Indefinite 兼言方旣 Perfect-Continuous 是也.

泛言其事而不論其已完 finished 未完 unfinished 者，謂之不論方旣，此猶言不論其爲方事也，抑爲旣事也.

方事一名，文法家或謂之 Imperfect 或謂之 Incomplete，此皆方爲未已之義，或謂之 Progressive，此爲進方將之義，或謂之 Continuous，此久而非暫之義，然前義不足以盡其用，當加時時間作 Intermittent 一義，則庶乎進矣.

言其事已完者，謂之旣事.

合方事旣事而言者，謂之兼言方旣，蓋其事已完，故曰旣事，第當未完以前 the action before completion，所歷之時久 continuous 而非暫 not momentary，故曰方事.

總之去來今三時之方事，常言方爲未已之義，而去來今三時之兼言方旣，皆言久而非暫與時時間作二義，此其大經也.

TABLE OF TWELVE TENSES (ACTIVE VOICE)

Tenses	Indefinite	Imperfect	Perfect	Perfect-Continuous
Present	I give	I am giving	I have given	I have been giving
Past	I gave	I was giving	I had given	I had been giving
Future	I shall give	I shall be giving	I shall have given	I shall have been giving

TABLE OF TWELVE TENSES (PASSIVE VOICE)

Tenses	Indefinite	Imperfect	Perfect	Perfect-Continuous.
Present	I am given	I am being given	I have been given	(Wanting)
Past	I was given	I was being given	I had been given	(Wanting)
Future	I shall be given	(Wanting)	I shall have been given	(Wanting)

Uses of Twelve Tenses

1. 現在之不論方旣 The Present Indefinite, 常稱 Present Tense, 其用法有六.—

(*a*) 言現有之事; 如 I *hear* you now; 又 I *see* a man now.

(*b*) 言習見之事; 如 The sun *rises* in the east, and *sets* in the west; 又 Chinese *eat* rice and *drink* tea.

(*c*) 言物理之公例; 如 Honesty *is* the best policy; 又 Gold *is* heavy; 又 Man *is* mortal.

(*d*) 用現在字記已往事, 此常見於史傳之中, 故謂之 Historical Present; 如 "The greatest of all the things in these stories *is* Agamemnon, King of Mykenœ, whom Homer *describes* as commanding all the Greeks at the siege of Troy," 此引希臘史之文也.

(*e*) 字用現在而意存將來; 如 He *comes* (=will come) in a few days; 又 When *do* you (=will you) sail for Shanghai?

(*f*) 疏狀子句 Adverbial Clause, 其以 when, if, before 等字爲發端者, 用現在字, 以言未來之事; 如 When he *comes* (不用 will come), I will tell him; 又 If you *find* (不用 will find) my book to-morrow, bring it to me.

Indicative Mood

Active Voice. The Present Indefinite, expressing present custom or action.

Affirmative

I give	we } give
thou givest	ye or you } give
he gives	they } give

Interrogative

do I dost thou does he	give?	do we you they	give?

Negative

I do thou dost he does	not give	we you they	do not give

Emphatic

I do thou dost he does	give	we you they	do give

Passive Voice. The Present Indefinite.

Affirmative

I am thou art he is	given	we you they	are given

Interrogative

am I art thou is he	given?	are we you they	given?

Negative

I am thou art he is	not given	we you they	are not given

Note.—The Present Indefinite expresses present custom (1), and sometimes actual present action (2), but is most often used to denote that the action is finished and the subject of the Verb is in a finished state (3).

2. **現在之方事** the Present Imperfect, 謂當言之頃 at the point of speaking, 事作矣, 而未竟也, 譬如當吾朝食之頃, 有人問我 "*Are* you *eating* your breakfast now?" 則答曰 "I *am eating* my breakfast, but it will soon be finished," 此時吾方朝食, 故用方事, 後有頃刻終食一語, 則方爲未已之義益彰. 他若 "The man *is dying*"(其人垂死); 又 "The train *is starting*" (火車卽開); 此皆爲進方將之義也.

Indicative Mood

Active Voice. The Present Imperfect, expressing an action going on at the time of speaking.

Affirmative

I am thou art he is	giving	we you they	are giving

Interrogative

am I art thou is he	giving?	are we you they	giving?

Negative

I am thou art he is	not giving	we you they	are not giving

Passive Voice. The Present Imperfect.

Affirmative

I am thou art he is	being given	we you they	are being given

Interrogative

am I art thou is he	being given?	are we you they	being given?

Negative

I am thou art he is	not being given	we you they	are not being given

Note.—The present Imperfect expresses both actual present action **(1)**, and intermittent present action (2).

EXAMPLES

Is he *being paid* this hour of the day?

Are the fields *being ploughed* in the rain to-day?

以上二語皆言方爲未之義也.

Is he *being taught* mathematic or English?

Are the fields *being ploughed* this spring?

以上二語皆言時時間作之義也.

3. **現在之既事** the Present Perfect, **常稱** Perfect Tense, **其用法有四:—**

(*a*) **當言之頃而事始竟; 如云** "I *have written* a letter now," **此言時作書甫畢也; 又如** "I *have* just *finished* my essay," **此言時作文剛畢也.**

(*b*) **言既往之事** past event, **而不著其時** time not mentioned; **如** "I *have* ever *been* in Shanghai," **此但云我曾到滬, 不說明是何日何月何年之事, 使說明時日, 例用過去之候** Past Tense, **則云** "I *went* to Shanghai last week."

(*c*) **言期內之事** an action within a period of time, **事雖已往, 而期猶未盡, 仍屬現在; 如云** "I *have gone* to Hankow three times this month," **此言本月之內, 吾已赴漢三次, 赴漢之事, 雖成既往, 而一月之期, 尙未過盡, 故屬現**

在, 雖三十夜仍可用此語, 他若 "During this week the weather *has become* cold," **此以七日爲期也;** "I *have been* to Foochow twice this year," **此以一年爲期也;** "I *have written* a letter this morning," **此以一晨爲期也; 以上三語, 當言之時, 期皆未盡, 而事則已往矣.**

(*d*) **言事作於前而業垂於後; 如云** "The pyramids of Egypt *have stood* more than four thousand years," **埃及金字塔, 已建四千餘年矣, 當言之時, 事雖已往, 而塔猶存也; 又如** "He *has lived* in Shanghai three years," **彼住上海已三年矣, 言時彼猶在滬, 使已他去, 則云** "He *lived* in Shanghai three years," **彼曾住滬三年, 此乃述追往事, 故用 Past Tense.**

Indicative Mood.

Active Voice. The Present Perfect.

Affirmative

I have thou hast he has	given	we you they	have given

Interrogative

have I hast thou he has	given?	have	we you they	given?

Negative

I have thou hast he has	not given	we you they	have not given

Passive Voice. The Present Perfect, expressing action finished comparatively recently.

Affirmative

I have thou hast he has	been given	we you they	have been given

Interrogative

have I hast thou has he	been given?	have we you they	been given?

Negative

I have thou hast he has	not been given	we you they	have not been given

4. 現在之兼言方旣 the Present Perfect-Continuous, 言所爲之事, 歷時良久, 而今始竟; 如云 "I *have been working*," 又 "I *have been writing*," 又 "We *have been sowing* our fields," 是也.

此與現在旣事異者, 卽兼言久而非暫與時時間作二義, 例如:

"I *have written* a letter," 意謂 '吾作書已畢矣;' 此 written 達已畢 Completion 之義.

"I *have been writing* a letter," 意謂 "吾作書良久, 而今始竟;" 此 writing 達久而非暫之義.

"I *have given* the wages in cash bills this month," 意謂 "發餉之事已畢, 祇一月之期, 猶未盡耳;" 此 given 亦達已畢之義.

"I *have been giving* the wages in cash bills this month," 意謂 "本月之內, 時時發餉;" 此 giving 達時時間作之義.

Indicative Mood

Active Voice. The Present Perfect-Continuous, expressing that the action before completion is continuous, and not momentary.

Affirmative

I have thou hast he has	been giving	we you they	have been giving

Interrogative

have I hast thou has he	been giving?	have we you they	been giving?

Negative

I have thou hast he has	not been giving	we you they	have not been giving

EXAMPLES

Have you *been giving* the wages in brass cash or in cash bills this month?

I *have been giving* the wages in cash bills all the month.

Passive Voice. Not used.

5. 過去之不論方旣 the Past Indefinite, 常稱 Past Tense, 亦稱 Preterite, 言已往之事, 其爲一瞬以前, 一日以前, 一月以前, 一年以前, 均無不可也, 其用法有三.

(*a*) 言已往之事業 past action or event; 如云 "Wellington *defeated* Napoleon;" 又如 "He *came* yesterday."

(*b*) 言已往之慣習 past habit; 如云 "He *feasted* every day;" 又如 "In those days people *lived* in caves."

(*c*) 言已往之方事; 如云 "I *stood* during the whole of the performance;" 又如 "While he *lived* at home he was happy."

Indicative Mood

Active Voice. The Past Indefinite.

Affirmative

I gave		we	
thou gavest		you	gave
he gave		they	

Interrogative

did I			we	
didst thou	give?	did	you	give?
did he			they	

Negative

I did		we	
thou didst	not give	you	did not give
he did		they	

Emphatic

I did		we	
thou didst	give	you	did give
he did		they	

剛聲云謂, 惟現在過去二候 Present and Past Tenses, 乃有 Emphatic Form.

EXAMPLES

Did you give the servants their cash?

Yes, I gave them their cash.

No, I did not give it to them until this morning.

Did he give the oranges to them or did they steal them?

He did give them the oranges. (This means you must not think they stole the oranges for he really gave them the oranges.)

Passive Voice. The Past Indefinite, expressing action quite finished recently.

Affirmative

I was		we	
thou wast	given	you	were given
he was		they	

Interrogative

was I			we	
wast thou	given?	were	you	given?
was he			they	

Negative

I was		we	
thou wast	not given	you	were not given
he was		they	

6. 過去之方事 the Past Imperfect, 不徒言已往之事而已(過去之候, 祇言已往之事而已, 二者相異之點在此), 且言其事當某時 at a certain past time 方爲而未覺也; 如云 "I *was studying* at three o'clock," 當三點鐘時, 吾正用功而未歇也; 又如 "I *was writing* when you came," 當汝來時, 吾方作書而未覺也; 總之前語以仂語 at three o'clock 表方事之時, 此以時言時也, 後語以子句 when you came 表方事之時, 此以事言時也, 使前無仂語, 後無子句, 則用過去之時, 當云 "I *studied*," I *wrote*."

仂語子句, 皆可言明方事之時, 但用子句, 尤爲常見; 如云 "I was sleeping *when you called me*," 當汝呼我之時, 吾正在睡鄉; "He was fishing *when I saw him*," 當我見彼之時, 彼正在垂綸; 此可見過去之方事, 常由他事 another past event 相値而生, 蓋無(呼我)(見彼)二事, 則不知何時正在睡鄉, 何時正在垂綸, 上云使無仂語子句, 則用過去之時, 職是故耳.

使承上文之語，可不明言方事之時；如問曰 "What *was* he *doing* at five o'clock?" 答曰 "He *was playing* at chess, 此雖不著方事之時，可由問語而會知何時彼方博奕也.

Indicative Mood

Active Voice. The Past Imperfect, expressing action going on at a certain past time.

Affirmative

I was thou wast he was	giving	we you they	were giving

Interrogative

was I wast thou was he	giving?	were	we you they	giving?

Negative

I was thou wast he was	not giving	we you they	were not giving

Passive Voice. The Past Imperfect, expressing past action going on but not finished at the time referred to.

I was thou wast he was	being given	we you they	were being given

Interrogative

was I wast thou was he	being given?	were	we you they	being given?

Negative

I was thou wast he was	not being given	we you they	were not being given

Examples

Was he *being taught* algebra or geometry when you came to his house?

He *was being taught* algebra.

以上二語皆達方爲未已之義也.

7. 過去之既事 the Past Perfect, 亦稱 the Pluperfect, 此由他事 another past event 相較而生，蓋有兩事，皆爲過去，但略分先後(過去之方事，由他事相値而生，相値卽不先不後之義，二者相異之點在此)，此終而彼始耳，例用 Past Tense 以言後事 subsequent action, 用 Pluperfect Tense, 以言前事 previous action; 如云 "The ship *had sailed* before I arrived, (當我未到以前，船已揚帆矣); 此我到在後，故用過去之時 arrived, 揚帆在先，故用過去既事 had sailed, 須知所謂先後者，對待之詞也，蓋無我之後到，亦不見帆之先揚，故曰過去既事，由他事相較而生也. 使過去之事，獨一無二，則不用過去既事；故不云 "I had finished my lesson yesterday," 當云 "I finished my lesson yesterday" 也.

(*a*) 前事	後事
He *had been* ill for twenty days,	when he *went* home.
The bell *had rung* three times,	before I *rose* up.

(*b*) 後事	前事
When I *got* to the station,	the train *had* just *started*.
When I *went* to Peking,	I *had attended* school three years.

(*c*) 後事	前事
He *was* ill yesterday,	but *had been* much worse.
The sheep *fled* in great haste,	for a wolf *had entered* the fold

以上二語,不用 when before 等字,亦可分其先後蓋云謂用過去之時者,明其爲後事也,用過去既事者,明其爲前事也.

Indicative Mood

Active Voice. The Past Perfect, expressing past action finished before another past event referred to.

Affirmative

I had thou hadst he had	given	we you they	had given

Interrogative

had I hadst thou had he	given?	had	we you they	given?

Negative

I had thou hadst he had	not given	we you they	had not given

不及物云謂,其達 going, coming, becoming changing, etc., 等義者,現在既事之助,可用 is, 而過去既事之助,可用 was. (見第三篇).

Example

Last June I *gave* a box to my brother (This is Past Tense) because, no one *had given* him one before (This is the Pluperfect, because it talks about time before the time spoken of in the verb "gave"), and he *wanted* it to keep his clothes ("He wanted" speaks of the same time as "I gave") and in fact he *had wanted* for a long time before ("He had wanted" speaks of time before the time of "I gave" and "he wanted").

Passive Voice. The Past Perfect.

Affirmative

I had thou hadst he had	been given	we you they	had been given

Interrogative

had I hadst thou had he	been given?	had	we you they	been given?

Negative

I had thou hadst he had	not been given	we you they	had not been given

Examples

I *had been examined* before I went home.

I *had been shaved* by the barber at ten o'clock.

8. 過去之兼言方既 the Past Perfect Continuous, 言先成之事,歷時良久,此所謂先成者,亦對後事而立言也;如云 "The knight acknowledged that he *had* long *been casting* a sheep's eye at a little snug place," (勇士自認覬覦安樂窩,非一日矣);覬覦乃先成之事,且爲時良久,故用過去之兼言方既,當其覬覦之後,始自認焉,故爲後事,則用過去之時 acknowledged. 他若 "We *had been working* hard and were very hungry," 此達久而非暫之義也;又如 "He said he *had been reading* when she had called him, 此達方爲未已之義也.

Indicative Mood

Active Voice. The Past Perfect Continuous, expressing past action going on before another past event referred to.

Affirmative

I had thou hadst he had	been giving	we you they	had been giving

Interrogative

had I hadst thou had he	been giving?	had	we you they	been giving?

Negative

I had thou hadst he had	been not giving	we you they	had been not giving

EXAMPLES

Had he *been giving* medicine to his daughter before he took her to the hospital?

Yes, he *had been giving* her ginseng three times a day.

Had he *been giving* beans to the horse before it got ill?

Yes, he *had been giving* beans and brans for two months before it fell ill

以上皆達久而非暫與時時間作二義.

Passive Voice. Not used.

9. 將來之不論方旣 the Future Indefinite, 常稱 Future Tense, 言未來之事, 其爲一刻以後, 一日以後, 或一年十年百年以後, 均無不可.

用 shall 於第一身, will 於第二三身者, 專達將來之義, 言者無所主張, 以示謙遜之意, 若於第一身用 will, 於第二三身用 shall, 則言者爲政之意見矣.

專達將來之義 Simple Futurity.

I shall	we shall
thou wilt	you will
he will	they will

言者爲政之意 With reference to my volition.

I will	we will
thou shalt	you shall
he shall	they shall

EXAMPLES

I shall give you one dollar to-morrow.

I will give you one dollar to-morrow.

以上二語同意, 但用 will 愈有禮, 故云 *I will*. 因 shall 常含決定之義也.

You shall give the book to him.

"*You shall*" 厲語也, 惟主人語其僕役. 父母語其子女可用, 此謂 'You must do it or else I will scold you,' 汝必爲之, 否則有罰也.

You will give it a scratch if you do not take care.

此用 *You will* 恰好, 若用 you shall, 則大謬矣.

He shall give it to you.

此謂 "A will tell C to give it to B," 言者爲政之意見矣.

He will give it to you.

此謂 "A thinks or knows that C will give it to B," 言者無所主張.

案 shall 字含 '須' 義 having the idea of being forced to do a thing, 而 will 字含 '欲' 義 having the idea of wishing to do

a thing, 苟用不當, 毫釐千里, 初學於此二字, 每多訛誤, 然不獨吾國人之學英者, 有此困難, 他國人亦有之, 昔者某國人墜水, 呼救於舟人, 彼操英語云 "*I will* be drowned and *you shall* not save me," 此猶云 "I wish to be drowned, and will not let you to save me," 我願溺死, 不欲汝援; 此語適與其意相反, 其意本云 "*I shall* be drowned, and *you will* not save me," 此猶云 "I wish to be saved, but I certainly must be drowned because you do not take the trouble and save me," 我欲求救於汝, 恐汝憚煩而不來援, 則我必溺死矣.

發問之語, 不拘常例, 用 shall 於第一二身, 用 will 於第三身, 專達將來之義.

Simple Futurity

shall I?	shall we?
shalt thou?	shall you?
will he?	will they?

甲叩乙之意 With reference to your volution.

shall I?	shall we?
wilt thou?	will you?
will he?	will they?

EXAMPLES

Shall I go?

此猶言 "ought I to go?" (我宜去乎), 又與云 "Do you wish me to go?" (汝欲我去乎) 無殊也.

Will I go?

此猶云 "am I wishing to go?" (我欲去乎), 蓋有語病, 甲之意見, 非乙之所能知, 若以叩乙, 乙將何辭以對, 故不可用.

Shall you go?

此專達將來之義已耳, 蓋問語之用 shall 於第二身者, 期與答詞合也, 若問 "*Shall* you go?" 答曰 "I *shall* go."

Will you go?

此猶云 "Is it your will to go?," (汝欲去乎); 大凡用此, 期其答詞為 "*I will.*"

Shall he go?

此猶言 "Do you wish him to go?" (汝欲彼去乎), 又與云 "Do you Command him to go?" (汝命彼去乎) 無殊, shall 字於此, 則含命令之意.

Will he go?

此猶云 "Do you think he will go or not?" (汝想彼將去乎), 此甲探丙之意於乙也.

甲探丙之意於乙. With reference to his volition.

Will he?	Will they?

設甲請乙定奪丙事(即叩乙之意如何), 則用 shall; 如云 "*Shall he* give the letter to the messenger?" 若請乙忖度丙意(即探丙之意於乙), 則用 will, 例如:

Will he give the letter to the messenger?

此猶云 "Do you think he will give the letter or not?"

Will they give you the book to-day?

此猶云 "Do you think or know they will give the book or not?"

Indicative Mood

Active Voice. The Future Indefinite, expressing future action.

Affirmative

I shall
thou wilt } give
he will

we shall
you will } give
they will

Interrogative

shall I
shalt thou } give?
will he

shall we
shall you } give?
will they

Negative

I shall
thou wilt } not give
he will

we shall
you will } not give
they will

Passive Voice. The Future Indefinite.

Affirmative

I shall
thou wilt } be given
he will

we shall
you will } be given
they will

Interrogative

shall I
shalt thou } be given?
will he

shall we
shall you } be given?
will they

Negative

I shall
thou wilt } not be given
he will

we shall
you will } not be given
they will

10. 將來之方事 the Future Imperfect, 言當將來某時 at some future time, 其事方爲而未畢; 如云 "I *shall be writing* a letter at twelve o'clock to-morrow?" 明日午時, 吾方作書而未畢.

Indicative Mood

Active Voice. The Future Imperfect, expressing action that will be going on at some future time.

Affirmative

I shall
thou wilt } be giving
he will

we shall
you will } be giving
they will

Interrogative

shall I
shalt thou } be giving?
will he

shall we
shall you } be giving?
will they

Negative

I shall
thou wilt } not be giving
he will

we shall
you will } not be giving
they will

Examples

Shall I be giving a long enough lesson if I teach them for one hour?

Will I be giving? (rare.)

Shall you be giving the cash to the servants to-morrow or the day after?

Will you be giving several parties to your friend next month?

Will he be giving you answers to your questions when I come to-morrow?

Shall he be giving straw to the horses when my uncle goes to see them?

Passive Voice. Not used.

11. 將來之既事 the Future Perfect, 言將來某時或某事之前, 其事已畢; 如云 "*I shall have written* the letter at twelve o'clock to-morrow," 此以時言時也, 意謂明日午時, 吾作書已畢矣, (使作書未畢, 則用將來之方事 I shall be writing); 又如 "*I shall have written* the letter before you come to-morrow," 此以事言時也, 意謂汝來之前, 吾作書已畢矣; (使作書未畢, 則用將來之兼言方既 I shall have been writing).

其在 if, when, as, though, unless, until 等字之後, 不論何身, 例用 shall; 如云 "He will have done the work by three o'clock, if he *shall* (not will) have helped him" 是也.

此亦言既往之事; 如云 "If he came yesterday, *he will have seen* (=he saw) my uncle;" 又如云 "*You will have heard* (=you have heard) this news already; so I need not repeat it;" 凡此皆忖度之辭也. (餘見六篇)

Indicative Mood

Active Voice. The Future Perfect, expressing action that will be completed before some future time.

Affirmative

I shall thou wilt he will	have given	we shall you will they will	have given

Interrogative

shall I shalt thou will he	have given?	shall we shall you will they	have given?

Negative

I shall thou wilt he will	not have given	we shall you will they will	not have given

EXAMPLES

1. Statements

I shall have given away fifty taels and more by the end of the month.

I will have given away fifty taels and more by the end of the month.

(Both are much the same.)

You will have given them quite enough lesson to learn if you stop in half hour.

You shall have given. (rare.)

He will not have given the beggars as much as they expect to-day for he took very little money in his pocket.

He shall not have given. (rare.)

2. Questions

In the Future Perfect Tense there is not much difference in meaning between "*Shall I*" and "*Will I*," "*Shall you*" and "*Will you*," as the question always asks for an opinion and not for a decision.

Shall I have given away all the pencils by the end of the month?

No, I think there will be enough for two months or more.

Will I have given away all the cash when I have emptied the box?

No, there is a little more cash in the drawer.

Shall you have given out all the tickets before Saturday?

Will you have given the oil to the cook by to-morrow morning?

Will he have given the money for the building before I get to Shanghai?

Shall he have given? (rare.)

Passive Voice. The Future Perfect.

Affirmative

I shall thou wilt he will	have been given	we shall you will they will	have been given

Interrogative

shall I shalt thou will he	have been given?	shall we shall you will they	have been given?

Negative

I shall thou wilt he will	not have been given	we shall you will they will	not have been given

Three Future Tenses compared.

I say to the horse-boy:

Will you give the horse his bran when I come back? 當我歸來之時,汝始秣馬乎;此謂 Suppose I come back at five o'clock will the horse-boy as soon as I come back give the horse his bran?

Will you be giving the horse his bran when I come back? 當我歸來之時,汝方秣馬而未已乎;此謂 When at five o'clock I come back will I find the horse-boy giving the bran to the horse and the horse eating it?

Will you have given the horse his bran when I come back? 當我歸來時,汝秣馬已完乎;此謂 When I come back at five o'clock, will the horse-boy have previously given the horse his bran and will I find it all eaten and finished at five o'clock?

12. 將來之兼言方既 the Future Perfect Continuous, 言後有一事,歷時良久,至某時 some future time 而竟;如云 "In ten minutes I *shall have been writing* six hours," 再十分鐘,吾作書已歷六點鐘之久矣.

Indicative Mood

Active Voice. The Future Perfect Continuous, expressing action that will be going on before some future point of time.

Affirmative

I shall thou wilt he will	have been giving	we shall you will they will	have been giving

Interrogative

shall I shalt thou will he	have been giving?	shall we shall you will they	have been giving?

Negative

I shall thou wilt he will	not have been giving	we shall you will he will	not have been giving

EXAMPLES

I shall have been giving him his food and clothes for three years at the end of next month.

I will have been giving him his food and clothes for three years at the end of next month.

You will have been giving him the lesson for five years when you send him back to his father.

You shall have been giving. (rare.)

He will have been giving you a great deal of trouble before I come and fetch him.

He shall have been giving. (rare.)

Questions

Shall I have been giving out tickets for two hours if I stop now?

Will I have been giving out tickets for two hours if I stop now?

Shall you have been giving him a lesson in singing for three years this month?

Will you have been giving him a lesson in singing for three years this month?

Will he have been giving away more than he can spare when he returns from Shanghai?

Shall he have been giving? (rare.)

Passive Voice. Not used.

第八篇 CHAPTER VIII

論身與數 Person and Number

云謂字有三身之別. 如稱代字然, 有兩數之分. 如名物字然, 故謂之專屬, 專屬云謂 Finite Verb, 其身數從句主而爲變.

1. 設句主爲第一身單數 first person singular, 則其云謂亦用第一身單數; 如云 I *am*, I *have*.

2. 設句主爲第一身衆數 first person plural, 則其云謂亦用第一身衆數; 如云 we *are*, we *have*.

衆數之云謂, 三身相同

3. 設句主爲第二身單數 second person singular, 則其云謂亦用第二身單數; 如云 thou *art*, thou *hast*.

第二身單數之云謂. 例加 est 或 st (若云謂字之尾聲爲 e, 則加 st), 如 thou go*est*, thou lov*est*, 是也; 然此式今獨用於禱詞詩句之中.

4. 設句主爲第二身衆數 second person plural, 則其云謂亦用第二身衆數; 如云 you *are*, you *have*.

今之英文, 無論單衆之數, 第二身皆用此式.

5. 設句主爲第三身單數 third person singular, 則其云謂亦用第三身單數; 如云 He *is*, he *has*.

第三身單數之云謂, 今法常加 s 或 es (若云謂字之尾聲爲 s, 爲 sh, 爲 ch, 爲 o 等, 則加 es); 如云 he *thinks*, he *crosses*, he *finishes*, he *watches*, he *goes* 是也; 古法則加

eth 或 th; 如 He *bringth*, He *hath*, He *doeth* or *doth*; 然此式今亦獨用於禱詞詩句中也.

o. 設句主爲第三身衆數 third person plural, 則其云謂亦用第三身衆數; 如云 They *are*, They *have*.

英之古文, 云謂皆有身數之變, 視而可識, 後乃漸趨簡易, 故今文舍 to be 以外, 現在之實指語氣(以上所論皆是), 僅有兩身(單數之第二三身)之變形, 過去之實指語氣, 乃有一身之變形(第二身單數, 如 Thou hadst), 餘皆無別, 故云謂之身數, 皆視其主名而后定也, 如云 I have, 此 have 爲第一身單數之云謂, 若云 They have, 則 have 爲第三身衆數之云謂, 故但云 have, 不知其爲何身何數, 然但云 am, 則知其爲第一身單數之云謂, 但云 art, 則知其爲第二身單數之云謂, 但云 is, 則知其爲第三身單數之云謂, 蓋此爲僅傳之有身數云謂也.

論云謂與句主之關係 Verb and Subject.

1. 凡名物字用爲句主, 其下之云謂例用第三身; 如云 "Man *is* mortal," 此云謂用 is 者, 以其句主 man 爲單數故; 又如 "All men *are* mortal," 此云謂用 are 者, 以其句主 men 爲衆數故.

2. 有名物字(如 head, hundred, sail, yoke 等)形單而義衆者, 若用爲主名, 其云謂宜用衆數; 如云 "Twenty head of Cattle *are* for sale;" "Ten sail *were taken*."

3. 有名物字(如 means, news, summons 等)形衆而義單者, 若用爲主名, 其云謂宜用單數; 如云 "Ill news *runs* apace," (惡事易傳); "This means *is called* the government of the state.

4. 凡書名地名之字, 以爲句主, 形雖爲衆, 其下之云謂宜用單數; 如云 "The Spring and Autumn Annals *is* a

work of Confucius," 蓋此指魯春秋一書而言也; 又如 "The United States *occupies* the largest part of North America," 蓋此指美利堅一國而言也.

5. 最名 Collective Noun 用爲句主, 使總其全體而言, 則其云謂宜用單數; 如云 "The crowd *was* soon *dispersed*," "The senate *was* by this time weary of war," 此皆舉其全體而言也; 使分其全體而言, 則其云謂宜用衆數; 如云 "The jury *were divided* in their opinions," "The committee *do* not *agree* with one another," 此皆舉其全體中之个个 the individuals 而言也.

6. 凡區別字用爲句主者, 使其言德 quality, 其下之云謂, 宜用第三身單數; 如云 "The just (=justice) *is* higher than the expedient," 此 just 字言德, 故用單數 is; 使其言人 person, 其下之云謂, 宜用第三身衆數; 如云 "The good (=good men) *are* happy," 此 good 字言人, 故用衆數 are.

7. 凡以無定式虛字實用兩用式爲句主者, 其下之云謂, 宜用第三身單數; 如云 "*To read* is pleasant," 此以無定式爲句主也; "*Seeing* is believing," 此以實用式爲句主也; "*Ill-gotten* seldom prospers," 此以兩用式爲句主也. (餘見六篇).

8. 凡以仂語子句成語爲句主者, 其下之云謂, 宜用第三身單數; 如云 "*To honour our superiors* is our duty," 此以無定式仂語爲句主也; "*Well begun* is half done," 此以兩用式仂語爲句主也; "*Picking berries* is pleasant work," 此虛字實用 picking 帶其受事 berries 成一仂語以爲句主也; 夫仂語之種類夥矣, 其常用以爲句主者, 僅此三式而已; 又如 "*Where he is buried* has never been

discovered,'' 此以子句爲 has been discovered 之主名也; 又如 "*England expects every man to do his duty,* was Nelson's signal,'' 此以成語爲 was 之主名也.

9. 二三單數主名 Singular Nominatives, 用 and 字爲之關合者, 其下之云謂宜用衆數; 如云 Ceylon and Java *are* islands,'' 此以兩個單數名物合爲句主也; 又如 "England, Scotland and Wales *form* Great Britain,'' 此以三個單數名物合爲句主也. (案此類主名, 文法家謂之 Conjoint Subject.)

10. 兩個單數主名, 指一人或一物而言者, 雖用 and 字爲之關合, 其下之云謂亦宜單數. 如云 "The historian and poet *is* dead,'' 此言一人而兼長詩史者; 又如 "Curry and rice *is* wholesome,'' 此言一物而雜以薑米者.

凡兩主名而言一人或一物者, 其前之指件字一足矣, 若言兩人或兩物, 則指件之字宜再言之; 如云 "The historian and the poet *are* dead,'' 此言兩人, 一爲史家, 一爲詩家, 故云謂用衆數 are.

11. 二三單數主名, 前有 each, every, no 等字者, 義皆分言, 雖用 and 字爲之關合, 其下之云謂亦用單數; 如云 "Each day and each hour *brings* its own duties;'' 又 "Every emotion and every operation of the mind *has* a corresponding expression of the countenance,'' (有觸於中, 必形於外); 又 "No book and no paper *was arranged*.'' 他若 "Each cow, sheep, and horse, *was sacrificed*,'' 此 sheep 與 horse 之前, 皆有 each 字, 因蒙上文 each cow 而省也; 又如 "Every man, woman, and child, *was frightened*, 此 woman 與 child 之前, 皆有 every 字, 亦蒙上文 every man 而省也.

12. 兩個主名, 用 as well as 或 no less than 爲關合者, 其下之云謂宜與第一主名 First Nominative 相同; 如云 "The boys as well as their sister, *deserve* commendation,'' 此第一主名 boys 爲衆數, 故云謂用 deserve; 又如 "He no less than you *is* guilty,'' 此第一主名 he 爲單數, 故云謂用 is. 以上二語, 皆有削字, 若補敘之, 當云 "The boys deserve commendation as well as their sister deserves commendation;'' "He is guilty no less than you are guilty;'' 此類句法, 雖爲平列 Co-ordinate, 然意重第一句, 故云謂與第一主名相同.

13. 二三單數主名, 用 or, 或 either—or, 或 neither—nor 爲分析者, 其下之云謂宜用單數; 如云 "Town or Country *is* equally pleasant to us;'' 又 "Neither John nor Mary *was* here.''

14. 二三主名不同身 different persons, 用 and 字爲關合者, 其下之云謂宜用衆數, 設第一與第二並見, 則云謂用第一身之衆數; 如云 "You and I *have learned* our lessons,'' 此 have learned 爲第一身衆數之云謂, 因 you+I =we 也, 觀其後之稱代用 our, 卽可悟矣; 設第一與第三並見, 則云謂亦用第一身衆數; 如云 "He and I *have settled* the matter, and we shall not again disturb it,'' 此 have settled 爲第一身衆數之云謂, 因 he+I=we 也, 觀其後之稱代用 we 明矣; 設第二與第三並見, 則云謂用第二身衆數; 如云 "You and he *have received* your lessons,'' 此 have received 爲第二身衆數之云謂, 因 you+he=you (多數) 也, 觀其下之稱代用 your (汝等的), 可隅反矣.

15. 二三主名不同身, 用 or, 或 either—or, 或 neither—nor 爲之分析者, 其下之云謂宜從其最近之主名; 如云 "Neither you nor I *am* to go;'' 又 "Either he or I *am* to blame;'' 又 "You or he *is* wrong.''

此類句法,雖爲達語,然非正軌,或改云"neither you are to go nor I am (to go 可省); "Either he is to blame or I am (to blame 可省); "You are wrong or he is(wrong 可省);" 則語意更顯矣.

16. 二三主名不同數 different numbers, 用 or, 或 either—or, 或 neither—nor 爲之分析者,其下之云謂宜從衆數主名 Plural Nominative; 如云 "John or his friends *are* to blame;" 又 "Either the master or the servants *are* at home;" 又 "Neither the emperor nor his generals *were convinced*.

此類句法,皆有削字,若全敘之,當云 "John is to blame or his friends are to blame;" "Either the master is at home or the servants are at home;" "Neither the emperor was convinced nor his generals were convinced."

凡不同數主名並用,例以衆數主名列後,近於云謂,如上文之 friends, servants, generals 三名是也.

17. 兩個主名,一爲正說 affirmative, 一爲負說 negative, 其下之云謂宜從正說主名 Affirmative Nominative; 如云 "I, and not they, *am* to go," 此正說主名爲 I, 故云謂用 am; 又 "He, and not I, *deserves* the prize," 此正說主名爲 he, 故云謂用 deserves; 又 "John, and not you, *is* wrong, 此正說主名爲 John, 故云謂用 is.

此類句法,皆有削字,若全敘之,當云 "I am to go, and they are not to go; "He deserves the prize, and I do not deserve the prize;" "John is wrong, and you are not wrong." 他若 "Not you, but Mary *is* the best scholar;" "Not his father, but his uncles *are* in Shanghai;" 亦其例也.

18. 主名若爲複牒稱代 Relative Pronoun, 其下之云謂,必與其所牒之前名 the Antecedent of the Relative 相同;

如云 "This is the only one of the books that *is* worth reading" (惟此一書可讀); 此云謂用單數 is, 以 that 之前名爲 one 故; 又如 "This is one of the best books that *have appeared* this year" (今年所出書籍之最好者,此其一也), 此云謂用衆數 have appeared, 以 that 之前名爲 books 故.

19. 使有複牒而無前名,其下之云謂,將何所從乎,例曰用第三身單數,狹斯丕爾有句云 "Who *steals* my purse, steals trash," who 字如此用法,義同 he who 或 one who, 故云謂宜用第三身單數.

20. 使複牒稱代之前,有兩主名而不同身者,則其下之云謂果何所從乎,例曰視其句中之意云何,而定所從; 如云 "I am the man who *command*," who 字於此牒 I, 故云謂用第一身單數 command, 此猶云 "I the commander am the man;" 若云 "I am the man who *commands*, 則 who 字牒 man, 故云謂用第三身單數 commands, 此猶云 "I am the commander:" 案 I 爲 subject nominative, 以在 am 之前故,而 man 爲 predicate nominative, 以在 am 之後故,例言 to be 前後之名物或稱代,位皆相同,故 I 與 man 乃兩主名也.

21. 複牒稱代,皆以牒一字矣,然有時以牒一句 a clause, 其下之云謂宜用第三身單數; 如云 "Cæsar destroyed the liberty of his country, which *was* the cause of his death," (愷撒毀國之自由,此爲其見刺之原因), 此 which 非牒 liberty 與 country, 乃牒子句 Cæsar destroyed the liberty of his country, 是以子句爲前名也,以子句爲前名,與言以子句爲主名無異,故云謂用第三身單數 was.

第九篇 CHAPTER IX

論讀破法 Conjugation

Conjugation 一字(辣丁謂之 Conjugatio), 有廣狹二義之分, 總論聲情候身數五者之變形, 廣義也, 專論現在過去及過去兩用式三者之變形, 狹義也, 今吾所論, 乃用狹義.

云謂字之讀破法有三類, 一曰强破 Strong Conjugation, 二曰弱破 Weak Conjugation, 三曰雜破 Mixed Conjugation.

A. 强破云謂 Verbs of Strong Conjugation (或省作 Strong Verbs), 其過去字祇變主音 the vowel of the present tense, 而不加 -d 或 -t 之尾音, 此其大例也, 如 write 爲現在, wrote 爲過去, 此變 ı 爲 o 之外而別無所增者也.

古之英文, 强破云謂, 其過去式與受事式, 前係爲 ge, 而後係爲 -en, ge 後變爲 y, 若 y-clad (clothed), y-clept (見第四篇), y-drad (dreaded), y-fed (refreshed) 等字, 乃其僅傳者也, 而後係之 -en, 今雖尙存, 然僅寥寥數十字耳.

強破云謂表 List of Strong Verbs

現在 Present	過去 Past	過去兩用式 Past Participle
Beâr *t.* 生	bōre (bâre)	bôrn
Beâr *t.* 帶	bōre (bâre)	bōrne

現在 Present	過去 Past	過去兩用式 Past Participle
Bĭd *t.* 囑	bĭd (băde)	bĭd bĭd′den
Bīnd *t.* 束, 釘	bound	bound *bound′en
Bīte *t.* 咬	bĭt	bĭt bĭt′ten
Blōw *t.* 吹	blew	blōwn
Breāk *t.* 破	brōke (brāke)	brōk′en (brōke)
Chīde *t.* 罵	chĭd (chōde)	chĭd′den chĭd
Chōōse *t.* 擇	chōse	chōs′en chōse
Côme *i.* 來	cāme	côme cômen
Draw *t.* 牽	drew	drawn
Drĭnk *i.* 飲	drănk (drunk)	drŭnk *drŭnk′en (drănk)
Drīve *t.* 驅	drōve (drāve)	drĭv′en (drōv′en)
Ēat *t.* 食	āte (eat 讀若 ĕt)	ēat′en (eat 讀若 ĕt)
Fall *i.* 墜	fĕll	fal′len
Fīght *i.* 戰	fôught	fôught (fôught′en)
Flȳ *i.* 飛	flew	flōwn

現在 PRESENT	過去 PAST	過去兩用式 PAST PARTICIPLE
Fôrsāke′ *t.* 棄	fôrsŏŏk′	fôrsāk′en
Frēēze *i.* 凍	frōze	frōz′en
Gĕt *t.* 得	gŏt (găt)	gŏt *gŏt′ten
Gīve *t.* 授	gāve	gĭv′en
Grōw *i.* 生長	grew	grōwn
Hīde *t.* 匿	hĭd	hĭd hĭd′den
Hōld *t.* 持	hĕld	hĕld (hōld′en)
Knōw *t.* 知	knew	knōwn
Līe *i.* 臥	lāy	lāin (lī′en)
Rīde *i.* 騎	rōde rĭd	rĭd′den rĭd
Rīse *i.* 起	rōse	rĭs′en
Sēē *t.* 看	saw	sēēn
Shāke *t.* 搖	shŏŏk	shāk′en
Shrĭnk *i.* 縮	shrănk shrŭnk	shrŭnk *shrŭnk′en
Sĭnk *i.* 沈	sănk sŭnk	sŭnk *sŭnk′en
Sĭt *i.* 坐	săt (sāte)	săt (sāte sĭt′ten)
Slāy *t.* 殺	slew	slāin

現在 PRESENT	過去 PAST	過去兩用式 PAST PARTICIPLE
Slīde *i.* 溜	slĭd	slĭd slĭd′den
Smīte *t.* 擊	smōte	smĭt′ten (smĭt)
Spēak *i.* 說	spōke (spāke)	spōk′en (spōke)
Stēal *t.* 偷	stōle	stōl′en
Strīde *i.* 跨	strōde (strĭd)	strĭd′den (strĭd)
Strīke *t.* 打	strŭck (strāke strōke strŏŏk)	strŭck *strick′en (strŭck′en strŏŏk)
Strīve *i.* 爭	strōve	strĭv′en
Swêar *i.* 誓	swōre (swâre)	swōrn
Tāke *t.* 取	tŏŏk	tāk′en
Têar *t.* 撕	tōre (târe)	tōrn (tōre)
Thrōw *t.* 擲	threw	thrown
Trĕad *i.* 踐	trŏd (trōde)	trŏd′den trŏd
Wêar *t.* 穿	wōre (wâre)	wōrn
Wēave *t.* 織	wōve	wōv′en *(wōve)
Wrīte *t.* 寫	wrōte	wrĭt′ten (wrĭt)

II

現在 Present	過去 Past	過去兩用式 Past Participle
Abīde′ i. 住	ȧbōde′ (ȧbīd)	ȧbōde′
Bēgin′ i. 始	bēgăn′ bēgŭn	bēgŭn′
Cling i. 抱	clŭng (clăng)	clŭng
Fīnd t. 尋	found (fănd)	found
Fling t. 擲	flŭng	flŭng (flŏng)
Grīnd t. 磨	ground	ground
Ring t. 搖	răng (rŭng)	rŭng
Rŭn i. 走 (rĭn)	răn (rŭn)	rŭn
Sing i. 唱	săng sŭng	sŭng
Sling t. 投石	slŭng (slăng)	slŭng
Spin t. 紡	spŭn (spăn)	spŭn
Slink i. 遁	slŭnk (slănk)	slŭnk
Spring i. 跳	sprŭng sprăng	sprŭng
Stănd i. 立	stŏŏd	stŏŏd (stōde)

現在 Present	過去 Past	過去兩用式 Past Participle
Stick i. 黏	stŭck (stăck)	stŭck
Sting i. 螫	stŭng (stăng)	stŭng (stăng
Stink i. 臭	stŭnk (stănk)	stŭnk
String t. 串	strŭng (străng)	strŭng
Swim i. 泅, 游	swăm swŭm (swŏm)	swŭm (swŏm)
Swing i. 打鞦韆	swŭng (swăng)	swŭng
win t. 贏	wȯn (wăn)	wȯn
Wring t. 扭	wrŭng (wrăng)	wrŭng

B. 弱破云謂 Verbs of Weak Conjugation (或省作 Weak Verbs), 又有二別, 一曰整齊之弱破云謂 Regular Weak Verbs, 其過去字例用 ed 或 d, 如 mend, mended; love, loved 是也; 凡云謂字由希臘辣丁法蘭西各國轉來者, 皆用此法: 二曰不齊之弱破云謂 Irregular Weak Verbs, 有縮音 shortening the Vowel, 有變音 changing the root Vowel; 如 creep, feed 爲現在, crept, fed 爲過去, 此縮音也, 又 tell think 爲現在, told, thought 爲過去, 此變音之外, 而加 d 與 t, 故別於强破也; 此類之字, 原於盎格魯撒遜語者居多.

整齊之弱破云謂轉爲過去之字
(Past Participle 之例同此).

1. 使云謂本字,末一母爲 e, 則僅加 d 而已, 故 love 之過去爲 loved, 不爲 loveed, agree 之過去爲 agreed, 不爲 agreeed, 舍此之外, 皆加 ed.

2. 使末一母爲 y, y 之前爲僕音 Consonant, 則先轉 y 爲 i 而後加 ed; 如 study 爲現在, studied 爲過去, 是也; 若 y 之前爲主音 vowel, 則 y 不變, 徑加 ed 可矣, 如 obey 爲現在, obeyed 爲過去也.

3. 過去字尾音 ed 之 e, 例皆不讀, 但使本字末一母爲 d 或 t, 則 e 又讀短音; 如 mend, start 爲現在, mĕnd'ĕd, stärt'ĕd 爲過去是也. 使本字末二母爲 de 或 te, 於加 d 時, 則 e 亦短讀; 如 lade 之過去爲 laded, 讀若 lādĕd; state 之過去爲 stated, 讀若 stātĕd, 皆此例之行也.

4. 使本字末之一僕音銳 sharp (如 k, p, s, sh, ch 等), 則所加之 ed, d 讀爲 t, 蓋 d 之音鈍 flat 而 t 之音銳也, 前僕音銳則後之僕音亦宜銳, 此二銳相從之理 a sharp consonant follows a sharp; 如 mock, slap, miss, finish, watch 諸字, 其末一僕音銳, 故過去字 mocked, 讀若 mockt, slapped 讀若 slapt, missed 讀若 mist, finished 讀若 finisht, watched 讀若 wocht, 皆其例也.

又如 place 字, 讀若 plās, 故過去 placed, 讀若 plāst, 此亦二銳相從之理, 又 use 字, 讀若 ūz, 故過去 used 讀若 ūzd, 因 z 音鈍, 故 d 不變, 此二鈍相從之理 a flat consonant follows a flat.

不齊之弱破云謂轉爲過去之字
(過去兩用式之例同此).

1. 縮音之外, 別無所加: 如 bleed, breed, feed, heat, lead, meet, read, speed 諸字之過去爲 bled, bred, fed, het, led, met, read, sped, 是也.

案縮音含有二義, 一謂縮其字母, 一謂縮其音韻, 下倣此.

古之英文, lead 之過去爲 ledde, meet 之過去爲 mette, 後 ed 與 te 之尾聲失去, 漸卽今形 (led, met), 故此類之字, 似强破而實弱破也.

2. 縮音而加 t 或 d; 如 creep, deal, dream, feel, flee, hear, keep, kneel, leap, leave, mean, rap, reap, reave, sleep, sweep, weep 諸字之過去爲 crept, dealt, dreamt, felt, fled, heard, kept, knelt, leapt, left, meant, rapt, reapt, reft, slept, swept wept, 是也.

3. 變音而加 t 或 d; 如 bring, buy, catch, clothe, dare, lay, pay, reach, seek, sell, stay, stretch, tell, think, work 諸字之過去爲 brought, bought, caught, clad, durst, laid, paid, raught, sought, sold, staid, straught, told, thought, wrought, 是也.

4. 轉尾音爲 t 之外, 別無增減; 如 bend, blend, bless, build, curse, dress, dwell, geld, gild, gird, lend, rend, pass, send, shend, spend, smell, spell, spill 諸字之過去爲 bent, blent, blest, built, curst, drest, dwelt, gelt, gilt, girt, lent, rent, past, sent, shent, spent, smelt, spelt, spilt, 是也.

5. 僅加一 t, 別無更動; 如 burn, learn, pen, spoil, wis 諸字之過去爲 burnt, learnt, pent, spoilt, wist, 是也.

6. 其中之字母失去; 如 made 原爲 maked, had 原爲 haved, 故二字皆弱破也.

弱破云謂表 List of Weak Verbs.

I

現在 Present	過去 Past	過去兩用式 Past Participle
Bĕnd *t.* 彎	bĕnt bĕnd'ĕd	bĕnt bĕnd'ĕd
Blēēd *i.* 流血	blĕd	blĕd
Blĕnd *t.* 雜	blĕnd'ĕd blĕnt	blĕnd'ĕd blĕnt
Blĕss *t.* 祝福	blĕssed blĕst	blĕssed blĕst
Brēēd *t.* 乳	brĕd	brĕd
Brĭng *t.* 持	brôught	brôught
Build *t.* 建築	built (build'ĕd)	built (build'ĕd)
Bûrn *t.* 燒	bûrned bûrnt	bûrned bûrnt
Buȳ *t.* 買	bôught	bôught
Cătch *t.* 捉	caught (catched)	caught (catched)
Clōthe *t.* 穿	clōthed clăd	clōthed clăd
Crēēp *i.* 蠕	crĕpt	crĕpt
Cûrse *t.* 呪	cûrst cûrsed	cûrst cûrsed
Dâre *i.* 敢	dûrst dâred	dâred
Dâre *t.* 挑，激	dâred	dâred
Dēal *t.* 分	dĕalt (dēaled)	dĕalt (dēaled)

現在 Present	過去 Past	過去兩用式 Past Participle
Drĕad *t.* 懼	drĕad'ĕd (drăd)	drĕad'ĕd
Drēam *i.* 夢	drēamed drĕamt	drēamed drĕamt
Drĕss *t.* 整	drĕssed drĕst	drĕssed drĕst
Dwĕll *i.* 住	dwĕlt dwĕlled	dwĕlt dwĕlled
Fēēd *t.* 哺	fĕd	fĕd
Fēel *t.* 覺	fĕlt	fĕlt
Flēē *i.* 奔，逃	flĕd	flĕd
Gĕld *t.* 騸	gĕld'ĕd (gĕlt)	gĕld'ĕd (gĕlt)
Gild *t.* 鍍金	gilt gild'ĕd	gilt gild'ĕd
Gird *t.* 圍，束	girt gird'ĕd	girt gird'ĕd
Hăve *t.* 有	hăd	hăd
Hēar *t.* 聞	hēard	hēard
hēat *t.* 燒	hēat'ĕd (hĕt)	hēat'ĕd (hĕt)
Kēēp *t.* 守	kĕpt	kĕpt
Knēēl *i.* 跪	knĕlt knēēled	knĕlt knēēled
Lāy *t.* 放	lāid	lāid
Lēad *t.* 引導	lĕd	lĕd

現在 PRESENT	過去 PAST	過去兩用式 PAST PARTICIPLE
Lēan *i.* or *t.* 倚,偏	lēaned lĕant	lēaned lĕant
Lēap *i.* 跳	lēaped lĕapt	lēaped lĕapt
Lēarn *t.* 學	lēarned lēarnt	lēarned lēarnt
Lēave *t.* 離	lĕft	lĕft
Lĕnd *t.* 貸	lĕnt	lĕnt
Līe *i.* 謊	līed	līed
Līght *t.* 燃	līght'ĕd lĭt	līght'ĕd lĭt
Māke *t.* 造	māde	māde
Mēan *t.* 意謂	mĕant	mĕant
Mēet *t.* 遇	mĕt	mĕt
Pȧss *t.* 經,過	passed past	passed pȧst
Pĕn *t.* 圍住	pĕnned pĕnt	pĕnned pĕnt
Pĕn *t.* 寫,作	pĕnned	pĕnned
Plēad *i.* 辯護	plēad'ĕd (plĕad plĕd)	plēad'ĕd (plĕad plĕd)
Răp *t.* 奪	răpt răpped	răpt răpped
Răp *i.* or *t.* 拍,敲	răpped	răpped
Rēach *t.* 到	rēached (raught)	rēached (raught)

現在 PRESENT	過去 PAST	過去兩用式 PAST PARTICIPLE
Rēad *t.* 讀	rēad (răd)	rēad (răd)
Rēap *t.* 刈	rĕapt rēaped	rĕapt rēaped
Rēave *t.* 搶	rĕft răft	rĕft
Rĕnd *t.* 劈,裂	rĕnt	rĕnt
Sēek *t.* 訪	sôught	sôught
Sĕll *t.* 售	sōld	sōld
Sĕnd *t.* 寄,送	sĕnt	sĕnt
Shĕnd *t.* 傷,損	shĕnt	shĕnt
Shrew *t.* 咒	shrewed shrewd	shrewed shrewd
Smĕll *t.* 聞	smĕlled smĕlt	smĕlled smĕlt
Spēed *i.* 疾行	spĕd spēed'ĕd	spĕd spēed'ĕd
Spĕll *t.* 拼切	spĕlt spĕlled	spĕlt spĕlled
Spĕll *t.* 暫代	spĕlled	spĕlled
Spĭll *t.* 瀉出	spĭlled spĭlt	spĭlled spĭlt
Spoil *t.* 掠	spoiled spoilt	spoiled spoilt
Stāy *i.* 暫住	stāyed stāid	stāyed stāid

現在 PRESENT	過去 PAST	過去兩用式 PAST PARTICIPLE
Strĕtch *t.* 伸	strĕtched (strạught)	strĕtched (strạught)
Swēep *t.* 掃	swĕpt	swĕpt
Tēach *t* 教	tạught	tạught
Tĕll *t.* 告	tōld	tōld
Thĭnk *t* 想	thôught	thôught
Wēep *t.* 哭	wĕpt	wĕpt
Wĭs *t* 知	wĭst	wĭst
Work *t* 用功 (讀若 wŏrk)	wrôught worked (讀若 wĕrkt)	wrôught worked

II

因在 d, t, it, rt, st 等之後, 尾音常隱不見, 故現在, 過去, 過去兩用式三字同形無別.

現在 PRESENT	過去 PAST	過去兩用式 PAST PARTICIPLE
Bĕt *t.* 賭	bĕt	bĕt
Cȧst *t.* 擲	cȧst	cȧst
Cŏst *t.* 值	cŏst	cŏst
Cŭt *t* 割	cŭt	cŭt
Hĭt *t.* 中	hĭt	hĭt
Hûrt *t.* 傷	hûrt	hûrt
Knĭt *t.* 緊, 結	knĭt knĭtt'ĕd	knĭt knĭtt'ĕd
Lĕt *t* 放	lĕt	lĕt
Lĭft *t.* 舉	lĭft	lĭft

現在 PRESENT	過去 PAST	過去兩用式 PAST PARTICIPLE
Pụt *t.* 置	pụt	pụt
Quĭt *t.* 棄	quĭt quĭt'tĕd	quĭt quĭt'tĕd
Rĭd *t.* 脫	rĭd	rĭd
Sĕt *t.* 定	sĕt	sĕt
Shĕd *t.* 落, 流	shĕd	shĕd
Shrĕd *t.* 裂	shrĕd	shrĕd
Slĭt *t.* 長割	slĭt slĭt'tĕd	slĭt slĭt'tĕd
Splĭt *t.* 析	splĭt splĭt'tĕd	splĭt splĭt'tĕd
Sprĕad *t.* 張	sprĕad	sprĕad
Thrŭst *t.* 刺	thrŭst	thrŭst
Wĕd *t.* 嫁娶	wĕd wĕd'dĕd	wĕd wĕd'dĕd
Wĕt *t.* 濡	wĕt wĕt'tĕd	wĕt wĕt'tĕd

C. 雜破云謂 Verbs of Mixed Conjugation (或省作 Mixed Verbs).

讀破之法, 舊分兩類, 今宜增雜破一類, 始便分別, 蓋有過去字用强破而過去兩用式用弱破者, 如 wake 爲現在, woke 爲過去, 此强破也, waked 爲過去式, 此弱破也. 又有過去字用弱破而過去兩用式用强破者, 如 go 爲現在, went 爲過去, 此弱破也, gone 爲過去式, 此强破也. 又有兼用强弱破者, 如 thrive 爲現在, throve 與 thrived 爲過去, thriven 與 thrived 爲過去式也,

此類云謂, 馬氏以之屬弱破, 湟氏以之屬强破, 二之說, 孰是孰非, 存而不論, 今吾所立雜破一類, 亦不敢自是, 庸詎知吾所謂是之非非乎, 庸詎知吾所謂非之非是乎, 然吾說便於分別, 則無疑也.

雜破云謂表, List of Mixed Verbs.

現在 PRESENT	過去 PAST	過去兩用式 PAST PARTICIPLE
Bāke *t.* 爊, 焙	bāked	bāk'en bāked
Bāste *t.* 打	bāst'ĕd	bāst'en bāst'ĕd
Bēat *t.* 撾	bēat	bēat'en bēat
Bûrst *i.* 爆裂	bûrst	bûrst bûrst'en
Clēave *i.* 黏	clēaved (clāve)	clēaved
Clēave *t.* 裂, 析	clĕft (clāve) (clōve)	clĕft clēaved *clōv'en
Climb *i.* or *t.* (讀若 klīm) 緣, 攀	clīmbed (clōmb)	clīmbed (clōmb) (clōmben)
Crōw *i.* 雞鳴	crōwed crew	crōwed (crōwn)
Dĭg *t.* 掘	dŭg dĭgged	dŭg dĭgged
Do *t.* 爲	dĭd	dȯne
Fōld *t.* 摺, 疊	fōld'ĕd	fōld'en

現在 PRESENT	過去 PAST	過去兩用式 PAST PARTICIPLE
Freight *t.* 裝貨	freight'ĕd (fraught)	freight'ĕd (fraught)
Glīde *i.* 緩流	glīd'ĕd glōde	glīd'ĕd
Gō *i.* 去	wĕnt	gone
Grāve *t.* 彫刻	grāved	grāved *grāv'en
Hăng *t.* 懸	hŭng (hĕng)	hŭng
Hăng *t.* 縊死	hănged	hănged
Hēave *t.* 舉	hēaved hōve	hēaved hōv'en
Hĕlp *t.* 助	hĕlped (hōlp)	hĕlped (hōlp'en)
Hew *t.* 斫	hewed	hewed *hewn
Lāde *t.* 載	lād'ĕd	lād'ĕd lād'en
Lōad *t.* 載	lōad'ĕd	lōad'ed lōad'en
Lose *t.* 失	lŏst	lŏst *(lôrn)
Mĕlt *t.* 鎔化	mĕlted	mĕlted *mōlt'en
Mōw *t.* 耘	mōwed (mew)	mōwed mōwn
Prove *t.* 試	proved	proved *prov'en

現在 Present	過去 Past	過去兩用式 Past Participle
Quāke *i.* 震	quāked (quoŏk)	quāked
Rīve *t.* 劈裂	rīved (rōve)	rīved (rīv'en)
Rŏt *i.* 朽敗	rŏt'tĕd	rŏt'tĕd *(rŏt'ten)
Sa̤w *t.* 鋸	sa̤wed	sa̤wed sa̤wn
Sāy *t.* 說	said (讀若 sĕd)	said *(sāin)
Sēethe *t.* 煑	sēethed sŏd	sēethed (*sŏd'den sŏd)
Sew *t.* 縫 (讀若 sō)	sewed (讀若 sōd)	sewed *sewn (讀若 sōn)
Shāpe *t.* 定形	shāped (shōpe)	shāped shāp'en
Shāve *t.* 薙	shāved	shāved shāv'en
Shēar *t.* 剪(羊毛)	shēared (shōre)	shēared *shōrn
Shōw *t.* 指示	shōwed	shōwn shōwed
Shew 音義皆同上	shewed	shewn shewed
Shīne *i.* 照	shōne shīned	shōne shīned

現在 Present	過去 Past	過去兩用式 Past Participle
Shọe *t.* 納履	shŏd	shŏd shŏd'den
Shŏŏt *t.* 射	shŏt	shŏt *shŏt'ten
Shrīve *t.* 懺悔	shrīved	shrīv'en
Sōw *t.* 播	sōwed	sōwed sōwn
Spĭt *t.* 吐	spit spit'tĕd (spăt)	spit spit'tĕd (spit'ten)
Stāve *t.* 穿	stāved stōve	stāved stōve
Strōw *t.* 散布	strōwed	strōwn strōwed
Strew 音義皆同上	strewed	strewn strewed
Swĕat *i.* 流汗	swĕat'ĕd swĕat (swŏt swĕt swāte)	swĕat'ĕd swĕat {swĕt swĕat'en}
Swĕll *i.* 腫	swĕlled	swĕlled swōl'len
Thrīve *i.* 興旺	thrīved thrōve	thrīved thrīv'en
Wāke *t.* 呼醒	wāked wōke	wāked wōke
Wạsh *t.* 洗	wạshed	wạshed wạsh'en

現在 PRESENT	過去 PAST	過去兩用 PAST PARTICIPLE
Wăx t. 塗蠟	wăxed wăx (wŏx)	wăxed (*wăx'en wŏx'en)
Wīnd t. 絞	wound (wīnd'ĕd	wound
Wrēak t. 雪, 洩	wrēaked wrōke	wrēaked wrōk'en
Wrēathe t. 捲	wrēath'ed	wrēathed wrēath'en
Wrīthe t. 扭捩	wrīthed	wrīthed (wrīth'en)

凡由某字轉來者, 其破法例從某字, 如 forgive (=for+give) 由 give 轉來, 故過去爲 forgave, 過去兩用式爲 forgiven 是也, 餘可類推.

THE END

"THE VERB"

COMMERCIAL PRESS, LTD.

中華民國元年二月初版
三年一月三版

(英文云謂字規範一冊)
(每冊定價大洋伍角)

編纂者 陳登澥

發行者 商務印書館

印刷所 上海北河南路北首寶山路 商務印書館

總發行所 上海棋盤街中市 商務印書館

分售處 北京保定奉天龍江吉林天津濟南開封太原西安成都重慶 安慶長沙桂林漢口南昌蕪湖杭州福州廣州潮州雲南香港 商務印書分館